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MAMMOTH

Mass Meeting Held by Section Greater New York.

Significant Enthusiasm.

The Large Hall of Cooper Union Packed With a Dense Mass of 2,000 Human Beings — An Overflow Meeting, at Least as Large, Held on the Outside —A Trophy of the Battle of Monday was the Gavel — The Situation Reviewed.

Obedient to the orders of the General Committee of Section Greater New York, a mass meeting was held last Monday at Cooper Union to celebrate the purification of the Section in particular, of the Party at large. The meeting was unquestionably the largest yet held by the Party at Cooper Union. At an early hour there was standing room only; at 8.30, so large a crowd was kept out that an overflow had to be arranged and speakers provided. The revolution that the Section recently went through evidently rendered it sympathetic to the masses and aroused the comrades. The speakers, the resolutions presented, all were met with such storms, such outbursts of genuine applause, that a few of the "Volkszeitung" fakirs, who had come to create a disorder, had to limit themselves to some very moderate hisses, that, however, only acted as the signal for storms of applause that forthwith drowned them.

One of the features of the meeting was the gavel. It was a huge wooden hammer that figured on the night of battle. It is a murderous looking instrument, with which one of the "Volkszeitung" crew fought on that night, and was wrenched out of his hands. It is now preserved as a trophy in this office.

The meeting was called by handbills, which read as follows:

"WORKINGMEN OF NEW YORK!

"Every year about this time the daily newspapers of this city, all of them upholders of Capitalism and Wage Slavery, regularly announce the "news" of a "split" in the Socialist Labor Party. These papers are aware of the ever-growing strength of this Party. They know that the working class looks to the Socialist Labor Party, with ever-increasing hope and confidence as the only party that constitutes real danger to the rule of the capitalist robber class. Only last Monday a meeting of the Metropolitan Railway Employees in Cooper Union unanimously pledged itself to the support of the Socialist Labor Party. And when the papers publish the "news" of "splits" in the Socialist Labor Party their only object is to weaken its influence and destroy the hope of the workers.

"A few days ago the papers teemed again with this sort of news. And again they have dishonestly and maliciously misrepresented the Party of Labor. It is in your interest as workingmen and citizens to know the truth. And you can learn the truth by attending the meeting in Cooper Union next Monday, July 24th. Then and there you will gain true information concerning the progress of the Socialist Labor Party and its relation to the Labor Movement."

A few minutes after 8 p.m., Patrick Murphy, of the N. E. C., called the meeting to order in the name of Section Greater New York, and introduced Lucien Saniel, also of the N. E. C., as chairman.

Comrade Sanial said that the meeting was the opening of the campaign. He reviewed the recent trolleymen's strike; he showed the power of Socialism; referred to the recent cleansing of the Section from the barnacles that had been impeding its course; and invited the audience to give three rising cheers for the S. L. P.,—an invitation that was responded to with an enthusiasm that seemed to have no end. He then introduced as the first speaker

BEN HANFORD,

the Party's recent candidate for Governor. Comrade Hanford made one of his inspiring speeches. Bunker Hill was a lost battle, but Yorktown followed; this trolley strike, just lost, would be followed by others, the final one being won. He analyzed the several sets responsible for the outrage; the capitalist stock-holders, the capitalist parties, and, last, but not least, the Labor Fakir. He reviewed the great revolution that had been accomplished in the production, the rise of the proletariat, the uselessness of the capitalist class—every one of whose members might be dead, and yet the wheels of production would continue to turn. He compared the conduct of the Tammany Mayor in the strike with the conduct that Comrade Sanial would have observed had he been elected as Mayor. He closed with a magnificent picture of the social system under the Socialist Republic.

At the close of Hanford's speech a collection was taken up, amounting to over $67, towards defraying the expenses of the meeting, and Henry Kuhn, the National Secretary of the S. L. P., was introduced to read the

RESOLUTIONS.

Comrade Kuhn read with much effect, every sentence being punctured with pounds upon rounds of applause, as follows:

WHEREAS, The preliminaries to the start, conduct, winding up and sequel of the trolleymen's strike in Greater New York reads like a page from ancient history, without the slightest indication of any lessons having been learned by past and similar occurrences;

WHEREAS, Such a sad spectacle: workingmen striking with their bare fists against the policemen's clubs and the militia's threatened bayonets that these identical workingmen have placed into the hands of these identical policemen and militiamen; workingmen striking against the inevitable results of the very capitalist system which they persist in upholding on election day; workingmen, fakir-led, too timid, —because uninformed,—to dare demand and assert in manly, deliberate fashion their full rights as men, yet violent, and thoughtlessly so, in the prayer for a crumb; "labor leaders" who have just led up the workers to defeat against the WHOLE MACHINERY OF CAPITALIST PUBLIC POWERS, able now to think of nothing better than to suggest to these unfortunates that they "avenge" themselves at the ballot box by electing a "couple of judges;" labor fakirs, and other discredited vermin, that have long been riding the workers as political barnacles, now placing themselves at auction before the capitalist politician by trying to catch his ears with hollow, yet bombastic, rhetoric about the "Labor Vote," "independent Labor politics," and a "new Labor party," and what they can and what they propose to do;—such a sad spectacle is a crushing indictment of the methods of "pure and simple" trade unionism, and of its ignorant and corrupt leaders, and also of an alleged "Socialist" paper, the "New Yorker "Volkszeitung," which, tho' 20 years daily in the field, has, partly ignorantly, partly corruptly, and partly out of cowardice, played into the hands of these unfit "pure and simplers;"

WHEREAS, The Socialist Labor Party has, since it unfurled its banner in this State, in 1890, and more particularly since its National Convention, in 1896, called upon the workers to organize into class-conscious trade organizations, with which to shield themselves in the shop, and on election day join the international proletariat at the ballot box to slay the Capitalist system itself; and

WHEREAS, In pursuit of this indisputably, only intelligent, and manly course, the Party in New York and elsewhere has just now rid itself of reactionary and corrupt elements within its ranks, and has proudly earned the bitter hostility of all the vicious and muddled elements that in this country bar the way to progress; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we, members of the Socialist Labor Party and its friends of New York and vicinity.

1. Impress upon our fellow wage-slaves throughout the country the necessity of class-conscious trade organizations; commend to them the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance; and urge upon them that, boring BOTH from within and from without, they put an end to pure and simpledom, and smash the Labor Fakir;

2. Call upon our fellow wage-slaves to join the Socialist Labor Party, to tear themselves away from all affiliation and touch with all other political parties in the land, they being without exception, reactionary or fraudulent;

3. Congratulate the S. L. P. upon the determined, successful and emphatic manner in which it has just stamped out of its ranks lurking treason against the proletariat of America.

The applause seemed interminable. After it had sufficiently subsided, the chair introduced

DANIEL DE LEON.

The speaker spoke to the resolutions; explained in detail the futility of strikes led by pure and simple fakirs and upon pure and simple lines: the workingman who considers that the capitalist has any just rights in his capital stands in a contradictory attitude when he strikes; it is like a beggar begging for an alm who shakes his fist when refused; the strike COULD be successful only when class-consciously and revolutionarily conducted, and moving under the protecting guns of the S. L. P. He then took up in rough outlines the conduct of the "Volkszeitung," and showed that if that paper, during its 20 years of existence, had acted with but the approximate vigor, courage and purity of a Socialist paper, such disastrous strikes as the recent trolley strike would have been an impossibility in the city. The militant S. L. P., now purified and freed from the incubus of the "Volkszeitung" caricatures of Socialism; moving hand in hand with the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, it was determinedly organized to crush, like a Juggernaut, the Capitalist System and all its more or less depraved outposts.

At the conclusion of the speech, the chair took a rising vote on the resolutions. The immense audience arose. The scene of wild, long and prolonged cheers and applause beggars description.

The last speaker to be introduced was

ARTHUR KEEP,

who, in a short 15 minutes' speech, describing the sorrows and the aspirations of the working class, and the work of the S. L. P. electrified the already wildly enthusiastic crowd.

The chairman closed with a few pointed words, and, with three cheers, that were multiplied by three, and "tigers" without end, that memorable meeting adjourned.

The overflow meeting continued fully an hour longer before the hall, ever larger crowds being attracted.

The meeting established beyond cavil the fact that "Volkszeitung's" conspirators against the Party are but a ridiculous minority.

The receipt of a sample copy of THE PEOPLE is an invitation to subscribe.

You Strikers and Workers on Street Railways!

By BEN HANFORD.

The Working Class, and may it ever be right; but, right or wrong, the Working Class!

Never say, Die!

To lose a skirmish is not to lose the battle, and to lose a battle or two may not lose a cause.

You trolleymen struck in 1895, all of you, but you did not win. Now in 1899 you strike again, some of you, and you have not won. In '95 you had some of these roads tied up for weeks. Now you have some of them tied up for hours.

I am not going to criticize your mistakes in detail. But one thing you should know. Whenever you must strike, strike for something worth having. Strike not only for the enforcement of the ten-hour law, but also for at least a 33 per cent. raise. That is not saying that you might not take 20 per cent. to avoid the strike. But if you must fight a life and death battle, see to it that there is a prize if you win the fight. Don't fight a man (or a railroad) for a picket on "His" fence. If you fight, fight for the whole park, castle and everything in it.

One thing else. It is the part of wisdom to organize first, and strike afterward. If your organization is strong, and your boss ain't a fool, you may in that case get something without striking for it.

Do you remember how, in '95, Republican Mayor Schieren ("Leather Belt Charlie") had out the police on you "to prevent violence." And do you notice how, to-day, Democrat Mayor Van Wyck ("Pepperbox Bob") has out the police on you "to prevent violence?"

Of course, some of you innocents really believe that the "distinguished business men," "prominent citizens," and "d——d good" people who always vote the Republican and Democratic tickets don't want "violence." It is not so. They do want violence. They do want workingmen clubbed whenever they go on strike. They like it better if some of you are killed in a strike. The reason they want you to be killed and maimed is so that you won't go on strike so often. If they can get you so cowed in spirit that you will not strike, they then can do as they please with you—cut down your wages, lengthen your hours of work, and put upon you any humiliation they wish.

Mark this:

Any man of sense who stands for this present system of society wants workingmen to be robbed, starved, clubbed, imprisoned, or killed.

As men are required to work to-day, it is inevitable that they should strike. And violence is inseparable from a large strike.

You can no more have a large strike without violence than you can have smallpox without sores on your body. And your bosses in putting down a strike by force are simply trying to drive the sores back into your system.

Have you trolleymen noticed how Chief Devery had 1,400 Manhattan police over in Brooklyn before a man quit work? You don't think they came over here to help you strikers, do you?

No, indeed.

But do you know that you might just as well have had them come to help you as Rossiter had them to help him? Do you know that it would be much more easy for you to have the police go out and round up all the stockholders and bondholders of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company than for them to ride all day in cars run by scabs? And the police would just as soon be on your side as on Rossiter's. I suppose most of you think it would be too bad to catch all the stockholders and bondholders of a railroad, put them in a fine large stone building, with bars over the windows, and keep them there with nothing to eat or drink until they agreed to pay you men all you earned.

That is just exactly the thing you men might do. But don't do it on your own hook. As I said, get the police to do it. They would just as willingly (and perhaps more freely) club a fat, greasy stockholder, who has never worked a day in his life, and never will, unless you make him, as to club a workingman. Besides, if anyone must be clubbed, it is better to club the trolley stockholders than the trolley workmen, because there are not nearly so many of the former as of the latter.

The owners of these roads, in order to get more money for themselves, make the pay and conditions of work such that you men cannot stand it. Then you go on strike, not because you want to, but because you are forced to. Then it is a case of starvation. No work, no money. No money, nothing to eat—you and your families. Brutal, isn't it? But why don't you turn the tables on your bosses. You are many; they are few. They never work. Why don't you say to them: "No work, no money. No money, nothing to eat, you and your families of stockholders and bondholders."

When I say these people don't work, I do not mean that they do nothing. Some of them keep very busy. But not at work, save "working" you. President Rossiter "works" very hard, not running the railroad, but skinning you workingmen. Every time he can reduce the wages of one of you men five cents a day, he can pay a five per cent. dividend on $365 worth of stock for a year. If he can reduce the wages of three of you five cents a day, he has his five per cent. dividend on $1,000 worth of stocks or bonds for a year. If he can reduce the wages of 9,000 of you in that proportion, he has his five per cent. dividend or interest on $3,000,000 of stocks and bonds. It is the same thing if he can make you do five cents worth more of work for the same money.

But what shall you do about it? Violence on your part will do no good. It wouldn't be of the slightest use. If all the present owners were dead, there would be their heirs and others to take their places. Of course, I mean that illegal violence would do no good. It might make a heap of difference if it had the color of law. If the Congress of the United States had been any good, it would have deposed Grover Cleveland when he sent the Federal army to Pullman; then McKinley would not have sent troops to Wardner.

Again, what shall you do about it?

That depends. First of all, do you understand that a strike is a battle? Do you recognize your employers as your enemies? Your foes? The Bible says "love your enemies"; it does not say love your foes. If you don't know it, get your clergyman to tell you the difference between an enemy and a foe. Do you understand that every penny that goes to a man who does not work is a penny taken from some man who does work. And that if the non-workers (stockholders and bondholders in this case) get much, the workers have less than they earn by just that much. Do you understand that every cent that pays a dividend on stock or interest on a bond is taken from your rightful earnings? That you are thereby robbed of your own just the same as though it had been taken from your pocket? Of course, it is done legally. But what is it to you if you are to be robbed of a dollar that is yours, whether you are robbed by a nice, fat, clean-shaven, sanctimonious stockholder in the name of the law, or whether you are robbed by a highwayman with a bludgeon? You are a dollar poorer either way. You may run away from the highwayman, you may fight him, capture him, send him to jail. But if you resist the robbery by the stockholder it is you who go to jail.

How much are you robbed of on these roads? I can't tell you exactly. But a close approximation shows that every time you get a dollar in wages you give the owners of the roads a dollar in interest. Do you know what that means? It means that, instead of striking and fighting for ten to twenty-five cents a day more, you ought to fight to have your wages doubled; or that, leaving your wages as they are, you ought to work half as long per day as you do.

But how to get the wages doubled? It will take a little bit of time, to be sure. And in the meantime, get anything that you can get. Fight the boss every chance you get. Better fight him for nothing but the sake of a fight than not to fight. If for nothing else, fight to keep in training. But never forget that some day you are going to get ALL you earn. You workingmen should always "Claim everything," and make up your minds you are going to get everything, not by begging for it, but by taking it.

How?

Some diseases, if not treated quickly, are surely fatal. Some otherwise fatal diseases will yield to but one remedy. Under those conditions, a wise man will take the one remedy. He may not like it. But he sinks his dislike in his extremity and takes his medicine.

Workingmen, that is what you have to do.

Your disease is that other people (capitalists) own things that are necessary to your life. If you were chained to a rock, and could only eat when a certain man brought you food, you would know that your life depended on that man, your food-bearer. Likewise, if you were free of your chains and all the food and means to produce food were owned by that man, you would still be dependent on him for your life.

This is the case with you: You have no shackles and chains about you; your limbs are free. But a few people (the capitalist class) privately own that which is necessary to your life. You have not the means of livelihood. To get the means of livelihood, you must have work. Before you can work you must get some owner of the means of production to hire you. In your case it happens to be railway owners. And they will only hire you on condition that you will give them half you earn. You think they pay you wages. Just the reverse is the case. You pay them for the privilege of working. It is the same thing with all other workingmen. The printer who sets the type for this had first to hire himself out to the man who owned the typesetting machine. The same with the workmen who made the paper on which this is printed. So, you see, we are all in the same boat. We are as truly slaves as though we were chattels—save in one particular. We have votes. Workingmen are not free, but they are free to free themselves. Such is the disease. Trolleymen and other workingmen do not own the things with which they work.

The Remedy? Remove the cause. Workingmen must acquire ownership of those things which are necessary to their life.

How?

They cannot buy them; they have nothing to buy with. Chipped china and furniture bought on the instalment plan will not buy railways.

How, then?

Take them. All by good legal and orderly methods.

Give these capitalists all the solace and benefit of that "law and order" they so dearly love to mouth about when they starve, club, shoot and imprison you.

Workingmen, you are many. Capitalists are few. Fight your battle with the weapons that make you strongest, and make him weakest. Fight him with votes. Workingmen can outvote capitalists ten to one.

Join your own political party. Get into the Socialist Labor Party. Vote the ticket of the Socialist Labor Party. Elect the candidates of the Socialist Labor Party.

A Socialist Legislature would deal very quickly and adequately with the Brooklyn trolley companies. It would take their railways. Then let the stockholders and bondholders get out and riot. A Socialist Mayor of Greater New York would direct a Socialist Chief of Police to "preserve order."

But I hear some say: "Oh! this would be confiscation; it would be dishonest, wicked, infamous!"

Fellow workers, the smooth gentlemen who will talk to you of the infamy of confiscation will not say anything of their confiscation. Did it ever occur to you that they have been robbing you these many years. That's how they come to own these roads. Every time you earned $2, they took $1 away from you. Every time you worked ten hours they took the product of five hours' work away from you. For every year you worked for them, they only gave you six months' pay. Bless them, they did it all legally. Bless them again, and we will confiscate what is left just as legally. Confiscation! If they climbed the rocky hills of toil from now to eternity they could not pay back the wealth of yours which they have confiscated and squandered.

Workingmen, make up your minds that some day you will give these capitalist gentry some of their own law and order. You workingmen want no one to be starved, clubbed, killed or jailed. But if those things must happen, see to it that they happen to your enemies. In this case your enemies are the stock and bondholders of street railways. If any clubbing must be done, see that they get it. As I said before, legally.

There is only one remedy. It is for you workingmen to get into the Socialist Labor Party. Run the party for your own interests. You have to do all the work yourselves. There is no Man on Horseback coming to your relief. If one were to save you, afterward he would own you. There are some things a man must do for himself. You workingmen can no more trust some "good" capitalist to look after your political and economic interests than you can trust someone to marry your wife for you. Hold up your heads. Make up your mind you are going to be free men or die in the attempt. You workmen do all that need be done in this world. You raise the food. You make the raiment. You build the shelter. You transport persons and wealth hither and yon. Don't you think that you who do all the useful work of the world are capable of enjoying the wealth your labor produces?

A word about "Constitutionality."

It's a ghost, a bogey, a bugaboo.

You may think that the laws passed by a Socialist Legislature would be declared "unconstitutional" by some of our long term capitalist judges. Forget it.

The Legislature has the power to impeach and drag from the bench any judge it sees fit. Just as the present capitalist legislature would impeach any judge that did not protect capital, just so a Socialist Labor Party Legislature would impeach any judge who did protect capital.

By all means, obey the law and submit to the decisions of the judges—at present. But make up your mind that you are going to capture the political power of this State and put it in the hands of a majority of the people of this State (the working class); and when you have done that, all will be well with you, instead of as now, with your foe and master.

In the meantime, do all that you can do, if you only gain a trifle. While you are a beast of burden, insist on your privileges. If your boss makes you a jackass to fetch and carry, exercise the jackass's right, and kick every chance you get.

But, no matter how fierce the present struggle, no matter how great your trials and sufferings, look ever upward to your star of hope—the Socialist Labor Party. Join it. Work for it. Vote for it.

May you win this fight. May you win every fight you have the courage to make.

But, win or lose, make grim determination that some day you are going into a fight to get ALL YOU EARN. You can only get that by first arming yourselves with that formidable weapon, the political power. You can only get that weapon by voting for the Socialist Labor Party and taking the executive, legislative, judicial and police powers from your enemies, the stockholders and bondholders, all of whom are in the old capitalist parties.

One thing more. The virtue of a law depends upon those who administer it. A law in the interest of labor is of little benefit if it is administered by capitalists. If workingmen had the administration of the ten-hour law the police would club Rossiter rather than strikers.

When you yourselves administer the laws you make yourselves, all will be well with you. Never before.

Workingmen, destroy capitalism or capitalism will destroy you.

(Continued on page 4.)

A DIALOGUE

Overheard by a Member of the Socialist Labor Party.

"Those Damned Strikers!"

The Stock Exchange Gamblers, the Blossoming Excrescences of the Trunk of Capitalism Look Upon "Labor Disturbances" Simply as Disturbances Affecting the Stocks' Barometer — They Little Dream of the Approaching Storm that will Smash the Barometer.

The following conversation between two brokers was overheard by a Comrade recently:

A.—"That was an exciting day we had yesterday. Did you notice in the papers that the Buffalo strike is ended?"

B.—"Yes, and another good thing, the Cleveland trike will not last long either."

A.—"Damn these workingmen! They 're kicking all the time. How the devil can there be any steady business. A man don't know what to invest in on account of these damned strikes."

Yes, "damn these workingmen" who are always striking, who upset the "investments" of these gentlemen, and cause them so much anxiety and sleepless nights. How much more reasonable for the workingmen to be content with their lot, "to sweat and grunt under a weary life," than to disturb the unhealthy occupation of the Wall street gambler, who must "provide" for his family.

But this anxiety and dread is only of momentary duration. Thank heavens these strikes will not last long. When the funds of these "damned workingmen" give out, they will (if they can) return to their factories, cars, stock and railroad yards, and a sigh of relief will be heard in Wall street. But these strikes must be averted, if not entirely abolished, or some of these gentlemen will die of heart disease. This is clear both to the promoters, the managers of our great industries and those who invest in securities. The business must insure stability or the securities become insecure. The inception of a strike must be rendered more difficult, more precarious to both the agitator and the men. The labor leader known to all enlightened Socialists as the "labor fakir," is conferred with, who thereupon succeeds with mysterious zeal to convince his followers that a strike at present is inopportune.

But to return to our Wall street friends. Recently a report crept into the newspapers that another set of these gentlemen is behind the strike-rumors connected with the trolley system of Greater New York; that they sent their emissaries among the men to stir up discontent; that the press spreads the "news," whereupon stocks tumble and the gamblers in the conspiracy invest in these cheapened securities. Some capitalistic papers editorially discredit such villainy as improbable. Who laughs there? It is not improbable, but very likely, that this same press is implicated in the villainy, somewhat in the manner of these journals who report a prize-fight in four to eight-page detail of disgusting minuteness and editorially devote a quarter column to a denunciation of "such a revolting custom."

And all this villainy and corruption is carried on at the expense of the working class. Daily the wage slave toils from early till late, haggard and worn, deprived of all human existence, ever at the mercy of his task masters until death ends his misery and throws his family into still greater misery, and daily the wealth produced by this "beast of burden" is seized by his exploiters, carried to Wall street, eagerly thrown into the gambling pot and the fiendish dance around the altar of Mammon begins.

"Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey
Where wealth accumulates and men decay."

But,

Where Socialism throws its hopeful ray
Downtrodden man welcomes the saying day.

TO READERS AND COMRADES.—Take notice that the inscription "Henry Kuhn, Nat'l Sec'y, S. L. P.," is inserted on the front page of THE PEOPLE, immediately under the title, to the right of the date. The insertion is made, and will continue to stand until further notice, in order to enable the reader, at first glance, to distinguish the Party organ from the counterfeit article that the "Volkszeitung" reactionists are attempting to cheat the public with.—Carry the news to Mary!

Remember that the address of

THE PEOPLE

is now

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ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL NEW YORK CITY

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential)	2,068
In 1890	13,331
In 1892 (Presidential)	21,157
In 1894	33,133
In 1896 (Presidential)	36,564
In 1898	**82,204**

Yet in each soul is born the pleasure
Of yearning onwards, upwards and away,
When over our heads, lost in the vaulted azure,
The lark sends down his flickering lay.—
When over crags and piny highlands
The poising eagle slowly soars,
And over plains and lakes and islands
The crane sails by to homeward shores.

GOETHE.

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THE "TRUST SMASHERS."

The American capitalist politician can double discount any other country's; he can even discount the proverbial Heathen Chinee, who, for ways that are dark and for tricks that are vain, has come down the galleries of history as peculiar. The ways and the tricks of the American capitalist politician are, like all clever things, extremely simple. He follows the tactics of the expert swimmer: "to push on, don't tunnel, but ride the wave."

The approaching storm of the Social Revolution is beating ahead foam-crested waves that carry the moanings of "Anti-Monopoly," "Anti-Trust," and the like inarticulate sounds. These muttered moans, inarticulate tho' they be, the capitalist class instinctively feels bode it no good; instinctively feels are aimed at its very existence. How meet the danger? By raising breast-works against it? Piling sand-bags? Resisting? Not at all! Sharp as steel-traps, possessed of all the cunning that the habitual criminal is gifted with, equipped with the subtle penetration of the professional crook, the capitalist class does not resist, it says, "Me too,"—and SEEKS TO RIDE THE WAVE. Thus, in this country, we have seen "Anti-Monopoly" parties rise that are manned by dupes, but generaled by expert monopolists; and thus we find today in the ranks of the special "Anti-Trust" wing of the Democratic party—the free silver wing—, men, in the lead, at that, whose main thought next to duping the voters, is to secure possession of controling stock in some Trust or Monopoly that will assure them affluence at the people's expense.

To the uninitiated, the news must have come like a clap of thunder from a clear sky that no less a "Trust-Smasher" than James K. Jones, of Arkansas, the Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, is deeply interested in a certain Trust of peculiar offensive character to the very farming class that the "Trust-Smashing" Democracy claims to build upon and to come to the rescue of. To the informed the thing is as logical as the presence of mosquitos in the Dismal Swamp.

The Texas Planters' Company is a concern that operates the so-called Round Bale Trust. The Trust owns a certain machine by which cotton is baled in compressed form, thereby saving space and removing other serious inconveniences attached to ordinary bales. The Trust, together with the Company that operates it, presses with special weight upon the small raiser of cotton; one of its effects is to render competition impossible to this small fellow. He has appealed to the Legislature of the State and got a law passed from which he expected relief; but the law was found full of holes, the biggest of all being its "unconstitutionality"; and there is the small cotton-raising farmer of Texas strapped.

Now, then, it is in this very Trust and Company that the Anti-Trust Chairman of the National Committee of the Trust-Smashing Democratic party is interested!

It may be "personall," but he who will not look at the sources of the living of a class, will never understand the meaning of the political slogans of that class. It may not be pleasant to the un-coveree to be uncovered, but it is the only safe thing to do for the masses, for the Proletariat. Nor is there any country under the sun whose Proletariat needs keeping its peepers peeled as the Proletariat of this country of ours.

Stand in, and look out!

THE FUTURE CITIZEN.

The News Boys' strike, now going on in New York, may be matter for congratulation in that the spirit of revolt, always admirable, especially fascinating when seen in the young, the proverbially most defenceless; it may also be a matter for congratulation in so far as it is serving the mighty purpose of advertising broadcast and exposing the fact of the niggardly instincts and hypocrisy of the Hearsts and the Pulitzers—against whom the News Boys are striking. But after crediting the strike with these advantages, there is a circumstance that it brings into light and that, tho' valuable to know, and knowing, point out, is fit to sicken the heart, if not to raise grave misgivings for the future. The circumstance here referred to is the shocking illiteracy of these future citzens, the tale it tells of the misery that drives them from school and that, narrowing their horizon, cripples their minds.

One of the metropolitan papers, little knowing what it was doing, published litterally the letter sent to it by the District Messenger Boys. Here it is:

> Gentlemen:—We wish to inform you that the A. D. T. Stock Exchange boys of Dist. 3 (4 Exchange Court) are going out on strick Monday. The cause of their stricking is they are charged by the company 50c. a week the hole year round for the same uniform and 10c. a week for collars which they say they ought to have free.

An other paper, with the lowly instincts of people who are tickled by the sight and suffering of crippled animals, gives an account of some of these News Boys as follows:

> Earlier than usual the newsboys were on hand in Park row yesterday morning to contrive plans for the bedevilment and confusion of the foe. Reports of the most encouraging description were received from various localities. An envoy from the Brooklyn union brought this good word:
>
> "District Master Workboy Spot Conlon says here's lookin' at youse noble strikers, an' he can't bring his forces over to-day like he said he would, 'cause he's got an engagement to break scab heads over dere. De hull push is out, an' de kid wot tries to sell "Woilds" an' "Joinals" gets his slats kicked in. Dat goes. By order of de union."
>
> Up rose then Cross-Eyed Peters, representing the uptown boys.
>
> "We're all out," said he. We'll send a kid to de horspital in de rattler fer every scab pape dat's sold above Fourteenth street."
>
> Cheers greeted these announcements, and the boys proceeded to lay out a plan of campaign. As there were several policemen about it was decided that an attack in force on the delivery wagons as they started out would be out of the question, so orders were given for every striker to arm himself with a club of suitable dimensions, and not be afraid to use it should occasion require.
>
> "Yer clubs ain't meant for toot'picks," said the General Master Workboy significantly. "If dey's any scab papes sold on dis row to-day an' somebody don't git hurted dat means deat' to our union. Remember dat an' do yer duty an' de scabs."

The press, supposed to be an engine of Enlightenment, thus manifests itself, in the hands of the capitalist class, as a co-adjutor of Ignorance and Coarseness. Large blocks of the youth of the land, deprived of the opportunities to acquire the refinement of culture, are thrown upon the streets, and there, like jackals, the "press" swoops down upon and turns them to use.

The children, the children,—their voice cries up to heaven and to men for protection and redress.

And both will come.

Fifty years ago lace curtains were a luxury which only rich people could afford to have. To-day, lace curtains may be found in the humblest homes of the workers.

Does that mean that the workers of today are better off than were the workers of fifty years ago? Let us see.

Fifty years ago, lace curtains were made by hand labor, requiring skill and experience. The work was done at home by men, women and children. They worked long hours at times, it is true, but they were independent and happy. They received $2.50 for the finished product. Then came the iron machine. Those who were far-seeing and had enough ready cash to buy a machine made more money than they did before by hand-labor; some became well-to do. Then came more machines, and better ones, and competition,—and what is the result? To-day home-work is destroyed; the machines are power-machines, owned by capitalists; men, women and children must seek work in the factories or starve; they are no longer independent nor happy, they are wage-slaves. And the price of the finished product IS TEN CENTS. That is modern capitalism.

What do the Socialists say to all this? They say the machines must be owned collectively by the workers, that will enable them to work short hours at good pay and be independent and happy again.

And what do, ye workers all, say to that? Let your answer be a straight Socialist vote for the Socialist Labor Party at every election until the fight is won. The fight may be long or it may be short, just as you make it; but it's got to be fought out on that line and we will win!

Fall to, one and all!

In view of the permanency into which the coal mining troubles have gone the pamphlet "Tragic Pages," recently announced in these columns, is more then timely and useful. The pamphlet deals, not with the economic side of the question only, but with all its various features, notably the rôle played by the lackeys of the employers, the Labor Fakirs, in keeping these miners down. The pamphlet should be in every worker's hands, especially miners, nor can the Socialist agitator afford to be without it. Apply New York Labor Lyceum, 147 E. 23d street.

Again do we find the "veterans of the Spanish war" put into requisiton to suppress a capitalist-incited "Labor Riot." The Fifth Regiment of the Ohio National Guard, "which saw service in Cuba," was the first to be called upon to help place Cleveland under a state of siege during the street railway strikes that are yet pending. Merriam and his "Spanish war veterans" in Wardner, Idaho, Farley and his "Spanish war veterans" in Cleveland, O.,—is not a goodly portion of the War-Cat in plain view?

John N. Parsons, who, no doubt with the consent of the Post Master of New York—Parsons is a political letter carrier,—engineered the trolley strike into the ground, is now busying himself to "start a new Labor Party," and to that end has invited—whom?—The Citizens' Union, the German-American Reform Union, and such other concerns consisting of blood-sucking capitalists and their understrappers!

The political campaign in New York City will be a hot one this year. All the impure forces of the city—lager beer saloon and small traders taxpayers, labor-fakirs, "bull" and "bear" stock gamblers, crooks, in short, of low and high degree—will pool their issues in one grand debauch. Pity there is no State election, only Assembly and local elections. But even so the contest will be inspiring.

Lack of space keeps out of this issue the final receipts for the Slatersville strike, the list being long. Will be in next issue.

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

The Slatersville strike is having odd sequels for the Messrs. Capitalists of Rhode Island. It is bringing to light never-imagined facts, that go to prove how the legislation of the State has been clandestinely conducted with an eye single to placing the employés of the mills wholly at the mercy of the mill-owners. Comrade William F. Taylor, who led the strike, was put in jail for the rent as an evicted tenant, and then there came to light an unimagined state of things. The red-tape needed to be cut through in order to get him out, even on payment of the rent, proved that the purpose of the law was, not to "collect a debt," but to give a pretext to keep a troublesome workingman under lock and key. It appears that no special warrant is needed, a lawyer's demand is enough. The heinousness of such a law, suddenly dawning on the community, has caused much indignation. The Woonsocket, R. I., "Evening Star," for instance, makes this comment:

> To give a shyster authority to clap a citizen into jail, or to give powers to keep a citizen in jail after friends may have tendered payment for claims against him, is a violation of the spirit and letter of the Federal constitution, and would not be tolerated in the jurisprudence of any State except Rhode Island, where the results of the law's operation appears at times to bear so heavily upon the poor man.

The Lima, O., "People's Advocate" must have been very hard up for copy, or must have been caught napping, when it hastened to reproduce in its columns a long indecorous editorial from the Chicago, Ill., "Workers' Call," in which Section Greater New York is deliberately libeled, in which the "Workers' Call" strikes the pose of "savior of the Party," in which it proceeds from the theory that all constituted authority in the Party is wiped out, and which bears all the corner-grocer ear-marks of the belief that this is the time "to buy cheap." The recklessness of the "People's Advocate" in copying such matter is all the more surprising seeing that elsewhere the indecorous and preposterous article of the "Worker's Call" has met only with the disgust that it merits.

As will be seen from the report of the N. E. C., published on the fourth page, the "Chicago Revolution" or "Worker's Call" Resolution is being acted on, and promptly.

The following choice bit of contradiction from a metropolitan capitalist press speaks volumes. Commenting on the gigantic mass meeting held by Section Greater New York last Monday in Cooper Union, and reported elsewhere in this issue, the New York "Times," of Tuesday morning, says at the start:

> There were several hundred Socialists gathered at a mass meeting in Cooper Union last night.

And further down this statement occurs:

> The hall was packed long before the meeting began.

The Springfield, Mass., "Proletarian" has this to say on the significant development that Section Greater New York, S. L. P., has recently undergone:

> Human thought is always progressive. As long as there are associations of men, no matter what their form of organization may be, progressive thought will ever struggle for supremacy against static or reactionary thought. Hence there is always fight and wrangling, sometimes veiled and sometimes open, and this, at times, assumes the shape of bitter factional fights. Such fights are not necessarily deplorable, and surely cannot be prevented. They are a sure sign of real life, and indicate a favorable movement to better conditions. Such a fight has broken out within the ranks of our New York comrades. The old and the new thought have come to a crash; and the new thought is, as it could not help to be, triumphant. Our Party will now leap forward in bounds. Don't be deceived, comrades, the Party is all right and Socialism is reaching flood tide.

FISHERS OF MEN.

Watch the French shore. Watch the game England and France are playing in New Foundland, and get thereby a little lesson in the methods of capitalism. New Foundland is rich in every way. There are square miles of the mellowest soil, mines of coal, copper, iron; endless quarries of marble, granite, gypsum; there is some of the finest timber in the world. Her resources are unequalled. In fact, this island, cut off from the mainland, seems to have all the advantages of the whole continent, excepting a southern climate. Despite all this, as far as suffering is concerned, the New Foundlander can envy the victim of a sweat-shop. Every year potatoes, herrings, soured corn and moulded wheat middlings—called by courtesy, flour—are given out to tide the exploited dwellers over the winter. There could be no pressure on the means of subsistence under a half human system, but fishing is most profitable to the merchants, so they hold the people to it. In the interior of the island the soil is from six to twenty feet deep, but the people cannot work it. They cannot mine, the cannot cut timber. They are so enslaved by the free competition idea that they cannot even live like human beings. The recent developments in the commercial world have forced England to look sharply to her possessions, and have caused France to stand more staunchly than ever on her rights in New Foundland. Reid, a well known contractor, has constructed a trans-insular railroad, and for this he was paid by the government and received the greater part of the island in addition. Our little Astors, Vanderbilts and Rockerfellers may well look in wonder upon a man who owns a district larger than the state of Pennsylvania and fully as rich, who owns also some thousands of people.

When France was stripped of her American possessions, England, in a moment of good-natured weakness, conceded to her certain rights on the west coast of New Foundland, and gave her two small islands, St. Pierre and Miquelon, as harbors for her fishermen. England has always regretted this act, and the French shore has been a stumbling block to every administration. The cries of the merchants in St. Johns, and of their fellows on the other side of the ocean, can no longer go unheeded. France claims an exclusive right to the west coast, and she drives thence all other nationalities.

Her own fleet, anywhere from three hundred to four hundred sail, comes when the ice breaks up and danger from the drift is passed. The fleet is made up of everything. Chinese junks, barks which hold together by the grace of God, ex-pleasure yachts, men-of-war with a record some time in the last century, a few serviceable schooners and a great many condemned Gloucestermen. If the elements spare an American fisher long enough for her to grow old, she is sold to the Nova Scotians or to the Prince Edward's Islanders. Then when these sailors, who are almost amphibious, no longer dare to trust her, she becomes one of the French fishing fleet. The fishermen during the season exist on large pavements of pease bread, fish and a little sour wine. They lead the lives of dogs, starved, beaten, abused, degraded, and the wind which sends a few of them to the depth of the sea is more merciful than their masters. They look forward to nothing else, and little "Rouge Pied," the red stockinged boy who picks eyes out of fish heads at the fertilizer factory, looks upon such a life and such a death as having been ordained for him since time was. The touch of fatalism which runs through the Kelt wherever we find him, renders the life bearable, and that long suffering has crushed out the manhood of the best strain of blood in France, and the cod and herring which they hunt are more human.

A little government pap is given the French in the form of a subsidy, thus allowing the owners of the ships an excuse for not giving the men enough to live on. The excuse is a bad one when we consider the fact that the men do not receive the subsidy. France has a long strict Lent and a great deal of fish is a necessity. For this reason the government encourages the fishers and the owner to reap the profit. There is a word in the papers occasionally concerning the suffering of the English speaking people along the coast, but no edited account can give an idea of the real state of affairs. Their condition is almost paralleled by the condition of the mortgaged farmers whose case grows more helpless, the harder he works. The New Foundlander, when the season has been a bad one, is forced to live by mortgaging his catch for the next year. That is, he gives over to the merchant, in return for a few necessaries, those fishes which he is yet to land. As it is not a good business policy to allow that fisherman out of debt, his creditor takes each fare at whatever price suits him, and the result is that the men, in punishment for their want of providence in not taking many fish, are bound hand and foot. The whole shore is lined with these persons who live in a slavery worse than that of the south.

Our own men are not much better off. The life at best is death, at worst it is a continuation of short fares, and the last few years have seen the New England fishermen at dead low tide economically. The ebb threw them into the hands of the capitalist class and they may sit with head on hands waiting for the flood, but there they will sit until doom's day unless they strike for themselves.

Now, why should England have a squadron and France have a squadron, and the New England papers demand that the United States have a squadron where these scaly, vermined, poverty stricken wretches abound? Why should patriotism be aroused, and "strenuous methods" be advocated, and money be poured into the sea? Is it to better the condition of these men? Is it to patrol for those adrift? To civilize them? Not much. You see there is money in the mercantile side of fishing. There are large profits and no more risks than in the usual business, less perhaps. So for the sake of the St. Johns merchant who starves and fleeces the people, for the sake of his French brother who makes drooling, silent idiots of the shore folk, for the sake of the cute Yankee who sends thirty-seven per cent. of the fishermen to the bottom, we must fight. An Anglo-American alliance would help drive out the French. It might also help in that trouble brewing in the Transvaal. The U. S. monkey when it has chestnuts in the fire can use the English cats-paw. When the coals glow too hot for England, who but Uncle Sam has a reach long enough to pull out the goods? To be sure this means alternate scorching and ultimate falling out, but for one of the three nations there is a prize in the fishing grounds, with its poor degraded beings, possessors of the only instincts, and a courage unequaled this side of hell. Were they other than what they are, the trade would not pay. Were more precautions taken, the business would be ruined, but the strain on the present system is becoming stronger, and the working class slowly understands what is happening.

The New Bedford whaler had a "lay" to which he could look forward when his voyage was done. If he came back at all it was usually with a fair sum of money. The old fishermen worked on shares and could usually earn a living, but to-day he seldom does, nor is he a person fitted for the life. One crew which I remember on board a hooker was made up almost wholly of Lynn shoemakers. Such specimens of unfitness! Stiff hats, ancient swallow-tailed coats, light underwear, pointed toed shoes made up the dress of most of them. The idiotic conventional garb in which they ape their "betters" was wholly out of place at sea, but they had no other. I met the same crew later at Halifax: four had died, three were in the hospital. To bring such men so clothed was murder. Yet there is a reason for this. We see by the Massachusetts reports that the fishing towns are deserted, and there is a heart-rending appeal for the "boys" not to take to the cities. The fishing merchants do not mind it. They can get all the material for exploitation they can use.

The few men left along the coast are wonderfully courageous and long suffering, but of late years the taint of civilization has overcome them. They scrimp and strain in order that they may creep through the winter without being pinched too hard. The Maritime Provinces have not reached as high a point in development as has New England of which they are, geographically, a part. The people are really moral, but capitalism is too much for them. They pass liquor laws which are profitable to break. The most money is made in trade of this sort, and there is more than one Nova Scotian who becomes a law maker after he has made a fortune by smuggling. It is no longer done by the rough bearded "bandit," but the whole thing is carried on by way of banks and desks and other things which the unenlightened proletariat fears. I have seen sixty casks of Demerara rum landed in Louisburg in day-time and no one thoght anything of it. Had it been the corpses of sixty fishermen on Sable Island or Scatteree it could have caused no less comment. Canada has, therefore, advanced far enough to be thoroughly corrupt, and we might fear for her working class, did not a young and growing Socialist Labor Party exist there. We shall have an ally in the North before long, and against the union of the working class no other class or classes can stand. We have been taught to cry down the Canadian who comes to work in our mills and factories, but one acquainted with industrial conditions knows that the Massachusetts man fears him of Maine, and the Maine man fears that the Massachusetts man will underbid him. The Canadian fisherman, blind to causes, hates with all his heart the New Englander, and the New Englander curses bitterly the Canadian who robs his children of their bread.

Boston, Mass. S. S.

A fourth 5,000 edition of the pamphlet "What Means this Strike?" is now out. Its large sale is a gratifying sign of the times, and it is an evidence of the class of literature that is most useful and, consequently, best called for.

A second 5,000 edition of the pamphlet "Reform or Revolution" has also recently left the press.

The English translation of Karl Marx' "Eighteenth Brumaire," that some time ago ran through THE PEOPLE, is now to be had bound in an elegant volume of 78 pages, with Marx' picture as frontispiece. No Socialist, even though he be no student, and no student, even though he be no Socialist, can afford to be without it. Apply Labor News Co., 147 E. 23d street, N. Y. City. Price, 25 cents.

The next supplement to the Socialist Almanac (No. 3) will appear in a few days. Subject: "Taxation." Price, 5 cents. Send your orders to the LABOR NEWS CO., 147 East 23d street, or to HENRY KUHN, National Secretary, 61 Beekman street, New York.

Every agitator for the S. L. P. should be in possession of this valuable little treatise. The pending campaigns are going to be turned by the capitalist politicians largely into "taxation" campaigns, the same as recent ones were mainly "money" campaigns.

The receipt of a sample copy of THE PEOPLE is an invitation to subscribe.

Hail, The Alliance!

[TO THE PEOPLE.—Have just seen the real as well as the fake-PEOPLE. That decided me to send you my feeble effort. The lines were written some time ago, but I could not make up my mind to forward them to you. The miserable conspiracy, mainly directed against the Alliance, decided me. I am proud of the S. L. P. whom no foes of any kind will ever crush.

Larchmont, N. Y., July 15. ALEXANDER WILLARD.]

Steadily onward doth march the Alliance,
Arming the weaponless, laboring mass;
Yielding to none, ever full of defiance,
Storming the forts of the gold-grabbing class.

Tremble, ye double-faced, double-dyed Fakirs,
Heelers and dealers in votes, ye beware!
Erstwhile reformers, political Shakers,
Hypocrites scheming to lure and ensnare.
Up is the sinewy Hand with the Hammer,
Merging the strike and the vote into one,
Banging to deafen the voice that would stammer
Under the sway of the stingless old drone;
Giving no quarter and asking no quarter,
Always advancing with quickening pace,
Nigh unto those who would sell and would barter
Daily your birthright for pelf or for place.

Lo! and behold in their midst the Alliance,
"I am your Nemesis, men hear her say,
Armed I come with the weapons of science,
Ready to strike or to hold you at bay,
Down with you, down at the dawn of the day!"

Echoing loudly these words of defiance,
Labor, class-conscious, is marching along,
Eager to fight and abhorring compliance,
Onward to victory speeds the Alliance,
Nearing the goal with a heart-stirring song.

Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan.

BROTHER JONATHAN (with a look of much concern and resolution)—There is no help for it; we MUST have a revolution in this country; it is bound to come; look at the way the trolley strikers came off; don't you see clearly that a revolution is certain?

UNCLE SAM—Don't know about that; what I do know is that there will surely be no revolution until our working class knows what it is to fight for.

B. J.—I grant that.

U. S.—And then it won't need to fight; it will be able peaceably to get all it wants.

B. J.— (somewhat startled)—How do you mean that?

U. S.—It is like this: The men who struck on the railway lines can't be said to have known what they wanted. If a man is hungry and looks for bread from a bramble-bush, he surely don't know what he wants. The strikers, still misled by labor fakirs, placed themselves in a contradictory position: they uphold with their ballots the social system that makes merchandise out of them, and at the same time they rebel against being treated as merchandise. The capitalist system of society turns the workers into merchandise; the workers, regularly at election, uphold that system by voting for the parties of Capital and downing the Socialist Labor Party's ticket, which is planted on the principle that the worker shall not be a merchandise. Now, the law of life utterly scorns contradictions. A class of people cannot put their foot into their mouth with the regularity of clockwork and expect deliverance. Our workers don't yet know what they want. The moment they do find out that they must overthrow the system of capitalism, then will they know what they want, and then, no revolution of the sort that you mean will be needed.

B. J.—And how will they get what they want, even then?

U. S.—How many of us are there to every one of those capitalists who live upon us?

B. J.—Well, 100 to 1.

U. S.—At the very least; 1,000 to 1 would be nearer it. Now then—

B. J.—Why, our thousands could grab their ones by the throat and choke them.

U. S.—Not necessary. Why that useless effort? When our workers know what they want no revolution of the "Chocking" sort will be needed; all they will have to do will be to drown the capitalists at the ballot box under a flood of the S. L. P. ballots.

B. J.—And if the capitalists refuse to recognize the fiat of the ballot?

U. S. (holds his sides and roars aloud)—"Refuse," did you say, "to recognize the fiat of the ballot?" Why, man, there again you are putting the car before the horse. A revolution (such as you mean) now, will slaughter us; but when our fellow wage slaves shall know clearly what it is they need; when they shall, being intellectually clear, have the moral vigor to stand up for their rights; then, if the capitalist class does ignore the fiat of the ballot the forcible revolution will slaughter, not us, but them, because then we shall not stand in contradiction to ourselves, but they will stand in contradiction to the Spirit of the Age. Let them, if they dare.

The receipt of a sample copy of THE PEOPLE is an invitation to subscribe.

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Catalogues mailed free of charge on application.

THE CLASS STRUGGLE WITHIN THE PARTY.

[Reprint from THE PEOPLE of July 16.]

THE PEOPLE of the 2d instant published the speech delivered by Comrade H. Simpson at one of the debating meetings, held by party members in this city, to discuss the issues that are now before the Party. That valuable speech concerned itself with the economic question of taxation only. Today publication is given to the speech of Comrade D. De Leon, delivered on the same occasion—June 2—and taking up the issue from another side, the comrade said:

The Editor of the "Volkszeitung" and his agents have counted without their host. In this debate they have taken up their full time with vilifications and slanders of the Party and myself. Their plan was to lure me away from the real issue, and have me take up my time refuting personalities. I shall not spend a minute on that.

Ehrenpreis said well: "The issue is the hostile principles of two hostile elements within the party." These two elements have developed strongest in New York, the Movement being here oldest. There is no such thing as "patching up" between them; one or the other must surrender unconditionally. What is the dividing line? To designate that, to characterise the two, and point out all that the division implies, I can do no better than quote the members of the editorial management of the "Volkszeitung" themselves. Grunzig, Jonas, Schlueter, each of them has at several times said to me, in answer to my enthusiasm for the Party: "Oh, it will never be the S. L. P.; some other party will rise and do the work!" Do you realize what that means? In a party such as this, the development of two elements, the one having abiding faith, the other having no faith in the future and effectiveness of the organization, is bound sooner or later to array the two in hostile camps against each other. At first, the difference is not felt; but in the measure that the element that HAS faith in the Party pushes on and becomes aggressive, the element that HAS NO SUCH FAITH is incommoded; and the time comes when the latter element, finding unbearable the demands put upon it by the aggressive element, beat around for pretexts to justify their inactivity and finally rise in rebellion. That time has come.

That this is no mere theory I shall prove to you out of Schlueter's own mouth, and with unquestionable facts of recent occurrence. In trying to explain away, at the last meeting, the charge of having suppressed matters favorable to the Party, Schlueter made three defences:

FIRST DEFENCE—"I am not bound to take all such matter into the "Volkszeitung."—A Party Editor, who HAS faith in the Party's future, a loyal Editor, DOES feel so bound; he is greedy after matter favorable to the Party. One, on the contrary, who HAS NO SUCH FAITH, a disloyal Party Editor, he, of course, DOES NOT feel himself under, has no sense of, any such obligation.

SECOND DEFENCE.—"The matter was frequently treated by the 'Vorwaerts' in such a style that I could not use the article."—Quite possible; every one has his own style of presenting a thing; one man's style is often distasteful to another; that sentiment must be respected. But a Party Editor, with a faith in the Party's future, a loyal Editor, feels in such a case BOUND to use the facts, presented in a style that he disapproves of, and take the trouble of himself writing an article upon them in the style that suits him. An Editor, on the contrary, who has no such faith, a DISLOYAL Party Editor, HE feels himself under no such obligation; TO HIM, that would be "too much bother:" HE takes it easy.

THIRD DEFENCE.—"I could not vouch for the facts mentioned in THE PEOPLE."—Again, this is a consideration that deserves respect; the Editor of a paper must feel sure of the facts he publishes; false facts would rather injure. But a Party Editor, with faith in the Party's future, a LOYAL, conscientious Editor, feels BOUND to verify such facts. An Editor, on the contrary, with no such faith, a DISLOYAL Party Editor, runs away from work; HE does not fill the office for the Party's sake; HE ducks his head, lets the facts slide—and draws his salary.

But all this is only the "little end of the horn, symptomatic enough of such element, but yet only the "little end" of the horn in the development. From not "feeling bound" to take in everything, from not "feeling bound" to exert themselves in behalf of the Party, the element that has no faith in the Party develops disloyaltyward. The next step is a readiness to give the enemy "the benefit of the doubt." You all know the defence of the Carey-Debs Democracy in the matter of their Armory record, to wit, that if Carey had not voted for the $15,000 armory appropriation a heavy fine would have followed. How did Schlueter treat the matter? He gave the defence in full and then, editorially, added that he was not qualified to judge upon its correctness,—and his supporters support him in this! Think of it, a Party Editor, within six hours' ride of Haverhill, "unqualified" to pass judgment upon so stupidly infamous and infamously stupid a defence! The element that HAS faith in the Party, feels its pulse beat with indignation at such a "defence," and no effort is too much for it to make in order to confute the rascal Armoryites. The element, on the contrary, that HAS NO FAITH in the Party, the element and Editor that are not on the lookout for a "new party" to rise, they, of course, find it in keeping with their sentiments to "be gentle" with such miscreants, possibly the expected "new party"!"—and thus the irritation is increased while the lines are drawing sharper between them.

The element that has no faith in the Party presently begins to tamper with the Party's principles and policy, while still pretending fealty to it. This is happening on the subject of the Party's trade union policy. From Schlueter down, you have seen them take up and hug to their hearts the closing words of the declaration, adopted at the last National Convention, which endorses the Alliance and urges the Party membership to carry the revolutionary spirit into the unions; and, turning their eyes heavenward, they meekly asked: In what way have we violated the Party declaration? A partial truth is the worst lie. They know they are garbling the Party's utterances. The passage they quote is only the conclusion of an argument, the premises of which declare the A. F. of L. and K. of L. to be hopelessly corrupt and the buffers for Capital against the endeavors of the Working Class. The Party stands squarely upon these principles; the element that has faith in it upholds them with enthusiasm, despite troubles and inconveniences; the element, on the contrary, that has no faith in the Party, tries to ignore them and, despite their re-indorsement throughout the land, struggles against them as inconvenient, even to the extent of misquoting the Party, and demands that we "bore from within."

And yet this is not all. The element that has no faith in the Party, that, accordingly, is extremely punctilious about first "being able to vouch" for the facts furnished by other Party papers, that element is seen taking the "facts," furnished by bourgeois Democratic party papers, without verification, and liking them so well as even to multiply them by three, and thus try to make the workers believe that they pay $100 taxes a year, in violation of all fact and all science, and playing directly into the enemy's hands. And finally we find that element reaching, logically enough, the point of trampling the Party's platform under foot, as they do in this matter of taxation, and going even so far as attempting to make the Party in this country subordinate to the Party in Germany. What is their contention when the Party platform is rubbed under their noses upholding the unquestionable principle that the taxes come from that part of the products of Labor that Labor is fleeced of anyhow by the Capitalist Class? You have heard Stahl on that subject. He no longer pretends to have respect for the platform; he asked, Was that platform ever submitted to a general vote? And his confrères, the "Volkszeitung" Germans, answered "Nein!" (No), and, accordingly, care not to uphold that platform. I ask, Was any of the German platforms, from which are taken the local protaxation planks that they quote, ever submitted to a general vote of the party in Germany? No! There is no referendum in the German party. There the party conventions DECIDE. Their decision is final. Think of the degrading position to which they want to lower the Party of America! The platform, adopted here, is to be treated as null because, forsooth, it was not submitted to a referendum, but the platform declarations of Germany, never adopted here and never submitted to a referendum even there, they are to be binding here!—altogether a position in keeping with total disrespect for, and no faith in, our Party. The other element, however, that HAS faith in our Party, respects the Party, holds high its platform and banner, and moves on convinced that the S. L. P. IS the Party of emancipation in America. (Hisses from the "Volkszeitung" element.) Did you hear those hisses? They prove my case. THESE PEOPLE hiss the Party: we applaud it.

What is at the bottom of this marked difference? We cannot afford to be Socialists in one corner of our mouths, and fools in the other. We recognize the fact that material interests determine man's views. When we apply this scientific principle, every capitalist numscull politician charges us with being "personal." The charge of "personality" should never deter us. In this case, we need not look far for the material interests that determine the views and shape of the element within the Party that arrays itself against us, the element that HAS faith in the Party. Hergat, in the Association, the Board of Directors, before our National Executive Committee, were both outspoken. "The 'Volkszeitung'," they declared, "cannot live without the support of the 'conservative' (read pure and simple) German unions." That is tip enough for anyone. Every pure and simpler with a job or expecting a job on a label committee or strike committee; every pure and simpler who fears for his sick and death benefit; all such are incommoded by the Alliance; like veritable caricatures of the middle class, they clutch their "illusion of property;" scared to death about losing it, they are willing to let the fakir ride them and to stand by him, and they stand in dread of the Alliance, hence "feel quite sure that the S. L. P. can not be the Party of the future." Again every one of them who has a little lager beer saloon, or a small store, or who, being a small trader, does, as the middle class generally, suffer from the effects of taxation,—all such think it execrable that the Party should not share the declarations of the Democratic party on taxation to the effect that the Working Class is crushed by taxes, and hence their views that not the S. L. P., but some other party must come to do the work;—hence also their hisses for the Party.

It may be asked, Have the orators of that element also middle class, small property or pure and simple interests to guard? No. But on the same principle that the bourgeoisie attracts to itself as its orators a stripe of men of certain kindred intellectual interests, so, likewise, does the element, that, for the reasons just given, "has no faith in the S. L. P.," attract to itself men whose interests run in somewhat similar grooves. For instance. It is no accident that among these spokesmen is a Schlueter—only a temporary sojourner in this land, awaiting the expiration of the sentence against him to return to his home in Germany; it is no accident that among these spokesmen is a Dr. Halpern (who acted at the last meeting as the claque for the traducers of the Party and its officers) —a gentleman, whose jovial countenance we may at any time miss from our midst, his heart being in Russia, whither he pants to return as soon as it may be safe to do so; it is no accident that among these spokesmen is a Feigenbaum—a member who only the other day was seeking to perfect arrangements whereby he could fall on his feet back in Europe; it is no accident that among these spokesmen is a Nathan, I. Stone—a young man who is pulling the wires for a job in McKinley's Agricultural Department, etc., etc. These are no accidents. A Movement such as ours can be truly at the heart of those only to whom, whether born here or not, America is their home; it can be truly at the heart of those only who look for no favors from the foe. To all others the Movement can only be a sport or pastime, to such the aggressive, uncompromising spirit of the Party is either a "nuisance," or a hindrance to their schemes;—none such can have any faith in the S. L. P.; all such are bound to eventually run up against those who DO have faith in the S. L. P., and an "unpatchable-up" conflict is inevitable. When such a conflict does finally break out, it breaks out with force, and must be fought out to a definite settlement. The element that HAS faith in the Party is not of a temper to allow itself to be hamstrung, nor is it in the Movement for the fun of the thing.

In this connection, the "violence of THE PEOPLE'S attack has been complained about. How silly! THE PEOPLE is not a monthly magazine for abstract philosophy; it is a weapon for concrete warfare. Whatever interferes with the sweep of the sword only adds to its vehemence. Let me initiate you into a bit of my experience:

It was in '94; the People's Party of this city was trying to harmonize the "reform forces," and Section New York was invited to a conference; at the conference were, besides the Pops, free-traders, single taxers, prohibitionists, and D. A. 49, of the then K. of L. I don't know how it came, but Section N. Y. elected a delegation, Jonas and myself among them. As soon as the conference met, the discussion broke out upon the platform to be adopted; harmony was evidently impossible among such incongruous elements. Then rose Jonas and, to my surprise, proposed that the Pops and we agree upon a common ticket for the approaching campaign. I felt a chill run down my back. Had Jonas' proposition prevailed it would have been the death of the S. L. P.; the Party could not have survived the spectacle of its candidates standing on the Populist ballot, and Populist candidates on ours; with the inevitable downfall of Populism the S. L. P. would have been dragged down too, it would have been the pitiable thing that it was after a similar experience by the Jonas element with the Greenback party; the work would have had to be started all over anew. Jonas' proposition failed, and the conference finally broke up for good. But the injury done to the Party by Jonas' proposition, THAT did not pass off so quickly. We Socialists were at the time struggling in D. A. 49 for the supremacy that we finally won; and Jonas' proposition acted there like a stick thrown between our legs. It matters not how violently a non-Socialist adversary may oppose a Socialist, provided he knows that he is opposing Socialism; if, however, he imagines that what the Socialist speaks for is not Socialism, then our work of agitation becomes infinitely harder. Jonas' proposition did that. In D. A. 49 workingmen stood up—our new esteemed Comrade Kinneally, here present, among them—who pointed the finger at me declaring: "Socialism is not against fusion; Jonas is for fusion, and he is a Socialist of old standing; your opposition to fusion is not Socialism;" and there were those who went about saying that I had prevented fusion out of personal interest, not out of Socialist principle, seeing that Jonas, about whom clung the superstition that he was a pillar of uncompromising Socialism, was quite willing to fuse. Unnecessary to say that the Party's work in the hands of its English agitators was not thereby aided; an intensification of work became necessary.

So now when the "Volkszeitung's" campaign of bourgeois economics on taxation was started. Confronted by its declarations, as those of a "Socialist paper of old standing," our agitators would have been swept off the stump, and the burden of resistance would necessarily have been focused upon THE PEOPLE. The sword did what was natural and its bounden duty to do: it struck with redoubled force,—all the stronger as it had become evident that a conspiracy was coming to a head through which the element "that has no faith in the Party" meant to save itself, i. e., its pure and simple or its bourgeois interests, by a coup de main and bagging the Party.

The vigilance of the Party's administration has made certain that the conspiracy will suffer shipwreck. How earthy, vulgar and treasonable this conspiracy was may be judged from the claim of the element which has no faith in the Party that the Party's press is the private property of a private concern.

The beast of Private Property is blinding them: God help them!—and, as if that were not enough to sink them, they have fallen into the hands of shysters that will hasten their downfall.

Caught!!

The letter below is a translation into English of a letter written in Russian, by the fellow who signs it, to the editor of the "Abendblatt," the S. L. P. Jewish organ printed in New York. The writer, evidently, believed that the editor of the "Abendblatt" was of his own stripe; but Comrade Baer, not being afraid of being called "eavesdropper," "Bismarckian police spy," or any other such inapplicable terms, and being, like Comrade Vogt, too honorable a man to feel inclined to condone treason, promptly surrendered the letter to the N. E. C. Here it is:

BOSTON, July 13, 1899.

My dear Comrade and as yet Editor of the "Abend-Blatt."—I am in a hurry to express my own and also our comrades' sympathy to you and our condemnation to the Board of Directors of the "Abend-Blatt." We do not sleep and will do all in our power to strengthen the opposition. Give orders to print immediately the enclosed advertisement of the new society organized for the express purpose of promoting the agitation in favor of the opposition. We shall soon invite Jonas and Hillquit. Keep me posted right along on all your doings and advise us as to what actions we shall take. As secretary of the City Central Committee, I, as you may well understand, cannot, as yet, come out openly. I did and am still doing the preliminary work within the "limits of legality," and I have accomplished a good deal. The fact that we got rid of Avery and Goldstein as our leaders is a good proof of our successful agitation. Your personal advices will be very much appreciated. Inform Feigenbaum of the contents of this letter. Would write more, but am too busy.

Accept once more the assurance of my deepest sympathy. Yours.

J. EPSTEIN.

The receipt of a sample copy of THE PEOPLE is an invitation to subscribe.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communication, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

A Foothold in Homestead, Pa.

To THE PEOPLE.—At last the workingmen of Homestead (that town which has become historic through the intensity of the struggle which was waged between the Proletaire and the Capitalist Class a few years ago) are on the right track.

Last evening the Socialist Labor Party, Section Homestead, opened its permanent headquarters, and, as the comrades are an exceedingly lively set, we can, from now on, feel quite certain that the growth of the movement among Carnegie's slaves will progress rapidly and steadily.

The main speaker of the evening was Comrade Wenhires, of Paris, France, who has been located among the workers of Homestead for the past ten days, studying the condition of the wage-slaves.

He was assisted by Comrades Eberle and Bergman, of Pittsburg, and Comrade Dowdell, of Homestead, and the result was all that could be desired. The situation of the working-class, the rottenness of the old capitalist parties and the aims and principles of the Socialist Labor Party, received full and plain discussion.

The headquarters, which are located in Amity street, will be open all day and evening, a full supply of Socialist literature will be kept on hand; speakers will be ready for periodical lectures, and this, in conjunction with the efforts of Comrades Lawry, Dowdell and others, is bound to show its good effects in the very near future. J. C.

Homestead, Pa., July 20.

The Battle of the 10th.

To THE PEOPLE.—The concise account given in the issue of the 16th of the attack on the premises of THE PEOPLE, "Vorwärts," and N. E. C., by the "Volkszeitung's" gang is so brief that it can hardly convey a clear idea of the "proceedings" to the comrades and friends who were not witnesses of that memorable event, and who are eager for more detailed information. In a few words I will try to give a clear account of that day's happenings.

The man who saw through the whole situation as soon as the Volkszeitung's "Call" had appeared, was Comrade Hugo Vogt. It was he that at once arrived at the conclusion that a violent attack on the Party's offices was being planned; it was he that called together some twenty-five men for their defence; it was he that caused pickets to be sent out for the gathering of information; and it was he that took all the other measures in expectation of the attack. Nearly all of us that had come at his call, had done so merely out of respect for his wishes, but felt quite sure that his fears were exaggerated; it was he alone that was prepared for the worst.

We were all in a state of excitement. Nevertheless, our gathering was thoroughly organized. Comrade Vogt was elected chairman of the meeting; Comrade Kuhn was elected spokesman toward any that might appear asking for admission, and Comrade Forker was chosen to conduct the defense. And every order was strictly obeyed.

The Commander-in-Chief posted five young and agile comrades at the head of the stairs leading to the Party offices. Not one of them was allowed to have in his possession any weapon of any description. Two or three sticks that came in our possession by chance, were with those who stayed inside the rooms. We were prepared for a fight between gentlemen, a good, old-fashioned fisticuff fight, but the utmost stretch of our imaginations did not extend to a fight with murderous weapons.

The "Slob" committee appeared. Our spokesman told them they could not come in. They left, but in half an hour, we, in the rooms, were suddenly alarmed at the rush of a hundred feet up the stairs. At the same time the cry went forth that the "Volkszeitung" printers from the floor above were attacking our men from the rear with iron printers' implements. Against this double attack our men were completely defenceless. Comrade Owen Diamond was flung bodily down the stairs, and his neck was saved only by falling on a mass of pushing, jostling, crazy humanity that chocked the stairs. To avoid the double attack our men were ordered to "stand in," and for a minute or two were fighting with bare arms against these ruffians, armed with clubs, heavy mallets (one of them was captured and is now in our possession), and iron sticks. We in the rear started in at once to break chairs and forward the legs of the chairs to those in the front, a poor substitute for mallets and iron weapons. But our men held their ground bravely. The wounded were taken to the rear and others pushed in their places. Notwithstanding our smaller numbers and our being unarmed from the start, we lost not an inch of ground, and when finally the police came rushing up with drawn revolvers, and parted the combatants, we were still in complete possession. From that moment the matter came under the cognizance of the law, and being in possession, we had the law on our side; it was for this advantage that our brave comrades fought and bled, and, happily, not in vain. H. S.

New York, July 20.

Cleaning Out.

To THE PEOPLE.—Last Monday evening, the 17th inst., I visited in company with another comrade a meeting of the adjoining 6th Assembly District. Since the occurrences at that meeting are of interest to the comrades at large, as they illustrate the peculiar brand of "Democracy" practiced by the "Volkszeitung" element, I take the liberty to write of a few of them. The meeting was mainly taken up with a consideration of the recent happenings within the Party in the City of Greater New York and the attitude of the district thereto. A motion was made that the district turn over its books, funds, property, etc., to the "new" organizer, i. e. the organizer elected by the "Volkszeitung" element. The mover of the motion, the notorious Fred. Schaefer, a discharged and disgraced employee of the "Volkszeitung," who is now seeking to re-establish himself in the good graces of that paper, on a point of order, claimed the right of EVERY Party member present to vote upon the motion. In the course of customary procedure, Party members have a right to a voice at ANY Branch or District meeting, but only a vote in their own. As the "Volkszeitung" element, however, had packed the meeting with a crowd of strong, strapping men, who claimed membership in a number of adjoining Party organizations, and who outnumbered the members of the district three to one, such a point of order was decidedly in their favor, if sustained. But the chairman, Comrade Martin, despite the intimidation practiced by the "Volkszeitung" element, courageously ruled it not well taken, justly claiming that none but District members were entitled to vote on the motion. A vote was then taken on the motion and resulted in a two-third's majority in favor of the noes. The "Volkszeitung" element thereupon left the hall, hurling abuse at our valiant comrades in language that would not argue well for their repeated claims that they are in favor of moderate, fraternal forms of expression in the discussion and settlement of Socialist affairs. It was vigorous and strong, or, as Comrade F. Scrimshaw would say, "It possessed body and bouquet." After they had gone, the district resumed its meeting amid great rejoicing, so delighted were they to get rid of that reactionary, strife-creating, non-propagandistic element.

Fraternally, J. EBERT.

17th A. D., Brooklyn, July 23, '99.

Sat Down on Heavy.

To THE PEOPLE.—Section Richmond, Ind., to-day passed upon the resolutions proposed by Section Chicago with the following result.

1st resolution. No.—Unanimous.
2d resolution. Rejected.—Unanimous.
3d. resolution. No.—Unanimous, and unanimously adopted resolutions repudiating the "Volkszeitung" crowd and upholding our N. E. C.

CHAS. A. FRAYER, Chairman.
WM. H. SINGER, Sec'y.
JOSEPH BRUNNER, Org'r.

Richmond, Ind., July 24.

Labor Improbus Omnia Vincit.

To THE PEOPLE.—Last January it was ten years since I left Sweden. Before I left I had the opportunity to hear and imbibe some of "Master Palms"* teachings. The first time I heard him was in the fall of 1885, in Stockholm, and from that time I have done all in my power to set afloat the social question, although I have not been able to do much. I came to Pasco (a little railroad station on the Northern Pacific in the State of Washington) in February, 1899. As soon as I had made up my mind to stay here I subscribed for all the Swedish-American papers that I could fish up the addresses of, with the hope of finding the name of some Swedish Socialist, and if I saw an advertisement of a meeting, I always wrote a letter hoping for an answer, but without avail. I thought I would have to give up, but finally, in the year 1894, I saw a communication in "Social-Demokraten" (a Swedish daily paper, issued in Stockholm) from Eric Nordman (a comrade prominent in the early Swedish movement, but now living in New York). I wrote to him, got his answer, and since that time I have been in touch with and made my best to promote the interests of our Swedish-American Party organ, the "Arbetaren."

Around this vicinity (Pasco) I was laughed at outright when, in my broken English, I tried to explain Socialism, and I had to try over and over again; at last I found some who would listen to me. As soon as THE PEOPLE reduced its price to 50 cents, I resolved to try and spread it and had the satisfaction to catch some new names each month, so that when the year was up I had sent in 63 one-year subscribers—although I now find out that my own pocket will have to stand for half of it, as I always got the answer: "I have no money now; come again some other time." Nevertheless, I give THE PEOPLE credit for the fact that we have been able to start a section here on last June 24, that I hope will be alive and progressing.

E. NORLING.

Pasco, Wash., July 3.

* "Master Palm" is a tailor with a short leg, who was the first agitator for Socialism in Sweden. He was, of course, very much ridiculed, but when he last spring celebrated his 50th anniversary he received touching proofs of gratitude from thousands of comrades all over the country.

Holding Firm.

NEW HAVEN.—Some of the comrades in New Haven, encouraged by the New York "Revolutionists," have taken it into their heads to reform the Party here too. They elected a State Committee less hostile to the Labor Fakirs, but hostile to the Party's tactics and principles and in support of the New York Bowery Executive. The old State Committee seeing that this meant delivery of the State Committee and its property, refused to recognize this new State Committee and did not hand over to them any of the properties in hand. In doing so we thought disgrace might be kept from the State of Connecticut.

The members of the American Branch held their last meeting in Aurora Hall, 135 Union street. Another hall will be gotten. The Section will meet twice a month, the doors wide open for everybody, and, having rid ourselves of a lot of useless stuff, we are confident that in very short time we will have a section to stand up against any other in the country. Remember, Aurora Hall is no longer the meeting place of the Party and its friends. Until another State Committee is elected by the general vote of the State, communications should to be sent to the below address.

F. SERRER,
21 Nash st., New Haven, Conn.

LETTER-BOX.

Off-hand Answers to Correspondents.

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

TO THE MANY WHOM THIS MAY CONCERN.—Fain would we publish your communications. Your ardor, your clear vision on the significance of recent occurrences in this city, your recognition of the stalwart services rendered to the Party by Section New York in crushing the corruppt conspiracy against the Party, and your manly attitude in hastening to our help, knowing that obscene ambitions and petty instincts would now like to fish in troubled waters;—all this entitle your letters to publication for the delectation of all. But the space of THE PEOPLE is limited. Suffice it to say that the Party is safe beyond peradventure, cleansed and purified, and is giving inspiring evidence of its staunchness.

J. E. S., NEW YORK.—Your clear exposition of recent past history will be in the next issue.

P. C., CANTON, O.—The designation of "Kangaroos," given to the collection of frauds who presumed to call themselves the "General Committee" of Section Greater New York, is not wholly an original witticism of this office. It is the application of a South-Westernism. In the early fifties it was a common thing, in many parts of the territory taken or bought from Mexico, for four or five scamps, from among the refuse of the American adventurers that flocked thither, to foregather at a village and set themselves up as the "Federal District Court": one would act as Judge, another as District Attorney, a third as Court Clerk, a fourth as Crier, a fifth as U. S. Marshal, etc., and they would proceed to "do business." The population, mainly "Greasers," were often taken in: they were "summoned" to appear, were "tried" and "convicted" and "fined," and a levy was made. As soon as the cash and other valuables was in hand, the "Court" would dissolve and disappear, to suddenly turn up again at some other place. The kangaroo-like conduct of these "Courts" of making a leap forward, suddenly standing up on their haunches, filling up their pouches, and then leaping on again, gave these fraudulent concerns the name of "kangaroos." The similarity that the conduct of the "Volkszeitung" crew bears to those South-Western "Kangaroo Courts" is striking, hence the application of the name to them.

JACOB SEIL, NEW YORK.—Can't find the word "bolice" in any dictionary accessible to this office. What do you mean by it?

M. M. A. AND OTHER FRIENDS, BOSTON, MASS.—"The 'Volkszeitung' faction the majority in Section New York?"—Not much! It is just because they were in a hopeless minority here and all over that they had to resort to fraud and violence. That "majority deposed the N. E.?"—Not much! The constitution and the decision of the National Convention clearly provide that the power to depose is vested in ALL the Sections located in the City of Greater New York, and that such action must be by general vote of all such bodies; the Kangaroos, desperately impudent tho' they were, did not pronounce themselves "the general vote of the Sections of Greater New York"; their impudence only extended to calling themselves the "General Committee of Section New York." That was fraud enough.

J. P. VIENNA, VA.—We return to you by this mail the copy of "Freeland." Do get up the matter on Peffer. Shall mail French matter.

A. R. J., NEW HAVEN, CONN.—The "Volkszeitung" circulation declined regularly during campaign time. An S. L. P. ticket was, accordingly, particularly injurious to it, not to say any thing of the rumpus created in the Party everytime the paper yielded to its dirty money-making instincts and took up political advs. of capitalist candidates. The S. L. P. was an intolerable nuisance to it. Its circulation, once 18,000, declined till it is now below 6,000;—and it might as well get its coffin ready.

E. C. R., EAST ORANGE, N. J.—Work as the Spirit may move you. All such contributions will be welcome.

F. W. K., CHICAGO, ILL.—The resolutions you speak of must have gone astray. Know nothing of them in this office.

V. C. L., ST. LOUIS, MO.—"Why," you ask, "does the 'Volkszeitung' crew center their hatred upon Comrades Vogt, Kuhn, Sanial and De Leon?" Well, there are several good and sufficient reasons therefor. One of them is, we presume, that Vogt and Kuhn, tho' Germans, have stooped to learning English and know it well; that Sanial is no German and knows no German; and that De Leon, altho' he is no German, has the impudence of knowing that language? What more cogent reasons can you want?

"GERMAN FRIEND," KANSAS CITY, MO.—May use at some later day your contrast of the "German Lager Beer Saloon Tax Payers" with the "German militant Socialists of Germany." If you don't object, we shall insert in your account the following fact: In many a factory in Germany, the workingman who does not support the Party press can simply not work; mysterious things happen to him, and he finds out pretty soon that these accidents can be conjured off by buying the Party papers. This is a means, not of agitation only, but of raising dues for the support of the Party. Odd, it consequently is, to find a Julius Grunzig, on the editorial staff of the PEOPLE — — — — — — — — — — FIVE "Volkszeitung," putting on airs of a "Pillar of German Socialism," and yet refusing to support the Party here on the ground that "the red card does not make a Socialist." It is hard to tell whether the conceit, the blockishness or the corruption of your parallelites in America is the greatest.

H. W. R., NEWARK, N. J.—Your article need not travel into the waste-basket. Its length, however, may delay its publication.

C. S., NEW YORK.—Of course, all special matters were advertised by the Organizer of Section Greater New York in THE PEOPLE. No time can, however, be given to the petty lies of the Kangaroos. They are being walloped upon greater issues.

J. E. M., RICHMOND, VA.—The name of the member of the National Executive Committee is Alvin S. Brown, he is not the Alvin Brown you have in mind.

F. S. P., CLEVELAND, O.—Since the last National Convention, '96, designating the city of Greater New York as the seat of the N. E. C., and prescribing the rule that the N. E. C. shall be chosen by a general vote of ALL the sections located in this city, there have been held three regular elections for N. E. C., besides several by-elections to fill vacancies; all the 10 Sections located in this city participated, every time; and the returns were regularly published in THE PEOPLE and the "Vorwärts," showing that all these Sections participated by a general vote. The constitution knows of no other method. That the Kangaroos have glaringly "put their foot into it," and hereby helped to photograph themselves, is, we can well imagine, gall and wormwood to every fakir and crook in this broad land. There is no balm in Gilead for them. The Party will not be switched back or corrupted.

THIRTY-SECOND A. D., NEW YORK.—The Kangaroo member of the Kangaroo N. E. C. named Wenzel, is Stephan Wenzel, of Corona, L. I.

P. E. H., MT. VERNON, N. Y.—The PEOPLE'S flag continues to wave triumphant and defiant—as you may know by this time. Thoughtst thou, good friend, so meanly of the Party as to fear that a crook's conspiracy could throttle it? A pigmy may temporarily hold down the little finger of a giant's left hand. At worst, that's all that happened.

K. R., NEWARK, N. J.—Wealth, in its economic sense, cannot exist without labor. It is perfectly correct to say that: "In order to have wealth to enjoy, labor must have been exerted." Things that are useful to man, but have not yet had labor exerted on them, are only potential wealth, they are "use values" only, and in the abstractest sense. Not until the fish is caught, the ore mined, the wheat planted and garnered, the deer trapped, etc., etc., do they become actual wealth.

L. C., LIBERAL, MO.—You must have written that letter in a moment of extreme weakness. Think, and consider the application of your principle. According thereto, if you are peacefully walking the streets, and rowdies fall upon you, and you defend yourself, a passer-by would be justified to say: "Stop quarreling, gentlemen!" or, "Stop quarreling, rowdies!" Thus every scamp would have it in his power, at any time, either to lower you to his own level, or raise himself to yours. It was a wise principle of old Athenian legislation, that, in all conflicts, every citizen was bound to take sides. In no other way is there safety. "Impartiality" may become a great civic vice, and wholly lose the character of a virtue at such times as these.

G. A., OLATHE, COLO.—It is all right enough to have a "free forum"; all right enough "to fear no adversary"; but there is something else that is also all right, and necessary withal, to wit, the keeping of our platform clean from freaks and unclean people. Now, Emma Goldman is a notoriously unclean being, unclean in every imaginable sense. Allow her and such others your platform, even tho' it be in debate only, and you will have hard up-hill work cleansing yourself in the public estimation. Anarchism, is moreover, such a well-established admixture of crookedness and freakishness that no man worth having can ever blame the Socialists for drawing the line sharp against it.

R. J. C., MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Let the fakirs rejoice. They will soon be laughing at the wrong end of their mouths. "The rumpus in Gotham" will do the fakir no good; just the reverse; it will only intensify the war against him. This "rumpus" has purified and is purifying the Party in fine style. Henceforth it will not be hampered in its class-conscious warfare by the barnacle of the masked enemy. Just watch the Alliance the way it will boom now.

C. J. K., CHICAGO, ILL.—The day for "phrase" or "moonshine" or "Sunday-school" Socialism is over in America. The preaching of the class struggle without its exemplification and without participation in its daily manifestation in the shop is but a flash in the pan. Thus spoke the Party in National Convention. On that rock the Party stands, and, just now, put to its mettle, it is uttering itself in thunder notes. Neither the wiles of the "phrase-mongers," nor of the dealers in "moonshine," nor of "Sunday-school" teachers, aye, nor yet of the beneficiaries of "pure and simpledom," who denounce "pure and simpledom" and yet would have it left alone that they may profit by it, will avail them aught. And if they imagine they can "fish in troubled waters," they will soon find their hook and line, and rod to boot sink smashed in the deep bosom of the Ocean. We envy you the fun you must be having.

DR. E. S., NOKOMIS, ILL.—You are answered above in the response to "P. E. H., Mt. Vernon, N. Y." The Party reeled but for a sec[illegible] it is now trampling on the foe in hot p[illegible].

C. J. V., NEW YORK.—Ignore them, of course! The emanations from the Kangaroos have no more authority than such "orders" from anybody else outside of the Party.

Business Manager's Letter-Box.

TO AGENTS AND SECTIONS.—The mail list at our disposal being old, and, consequently, incomplete, subscribers, who receive this issue are requested to do their utmost to connect with such others who may not happen to receive it, and to send, to the Business Manager, 61 Beekman street, at once the names and addresses of such subscribers, together with the date that the subscription has been paid up to. THE PEOPLE will be furnished to them for the balance of the term.

Sections, literary agents or private persons holding bills are requested to remit at very earliest convenience and always to send bill with the remittance.

Sections having no unpaid bills on hand, will do THE PEOPLE a favor by sending in the last receipted bill (which will be returned), so as to enable the office to open the account properly. THE PEOPLE'S agents' books having been stolen with the rest, there is no other way of getting the accounts in shape.

Third Grand Annual
Afternoon & Evening Pic-Nic
GIVEN BY THE
"Excelsior Literary Society"
TO BE HELD
on Saturday, July 29th 1899,
at FORT WENDELL PARK,
194th St. & Amsterdam Ave., N. Y.
TICKETS - admit one - 15 CENTS.
Music by the Am. P. M. Union.
Take 3rd Avenue Car, transfer at 129th St. direct to Park.
Tickets to be had at 184 Delancey St. and at all Socialist Headquarters. 405

CARL MARX,
A Highly Artistic Etching of the Pioneer of Socialism.
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Also for sale at "The People," 61 Beekman st., N. Y.

Ask for S. T. & L. A. Label.
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Workmen Patronize Your Own Home.

THE TIDAL WAVE UNDER WAY.

Below is given the list of Party organizations that, up to this hour (Wednesday, the 26th instant, at 6 p. m.), have reported to the National Executive Committee. It is impossible to reproduce the resolutions in full, space prevents that, and it would be a wrong to condense them. While some few of the earlier ones are at sea over the legality of the "deposing" proceedings, action having been taken immediately upon the receipt of the bogus PEOPLE, they all are clear upon the nature of the occurence. Of those that express themselves by resolutions, all recognize it as a conspiracy of the "Volkszeitung," and the corrupt elements back of it, which presume to set themselves above and to own the Party, and which, if unable to rule agreeable to their own business interests, are ready to ruin—if they can; and, finally they all repudiate with emphasis and contempt the bogus officers, the manikins which the "Volkszeitung" has attetmpteid to set up. The masters—the rank and file—are being heard, and in unmistakable notes too, and through the regular channels besides:

STATE COMMITTEES.
Colorado.
Massachusetts.
Michigan.
Missouri
New York.
Ohio.
Pennsylvania.
Rhode Island.
Washington.

COLORADO.
Section Denver.
" Pueblo.

CONNECTICUT.
Section Hartford.
" Milford.
"Rockville (German).
" Rockville (American).

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.
Section Washington.

ILLINOIS.
Section Jacksonville.

INDIANA.
Section Muncie.
" Richmond.

KENTUCKY.
Section Newport.

MASSACHUSETTS.
Section Boston.
" Everett.
" Lynn.
" Salem.

MICHIGAN.
Section Detroit.

MISSOURI.
Section St. Louis.

NEW JERSEY.
Section Essex County.
" Hoboken (Branch 1 Hudcon Co.)
" Jersey City, 7th Ward.
" Passaic County.

NEBRASKA.
Section Lincoln.

NEW YORK.
Section Albany.
" Sing Sing.
" Woodhaven (located in the city of Greater New York.)
" Brooklyn, Dan. Branch.

OHIO.
Section Cleveland.
" Lima.

PENNSYLVANIA.
Section Pittsburg.
" McKeesport.

RHODE ISLAND.
Section Central Falls.

Daily People Minor Fund.

Previously acknowledged	$2,364.74
Collected at El Rito Cigar Factory, New York	.60
13th and 14th Assembly Districts, Branch 1, Brooklyn, N. Y.	2.10
Joe Glassman, Seattle, Wash	5.00
Galerstein, New York City	.65
Fred. Roberts, Whitinsville, Mass.	.50
J. Lidberg, St. Paul, Minn.	.50
M. A. Gilman, St. Paul, Minn.	.50
Total	$2,374.59

General Agitation Fund.

Previously acknowledged	$141.07
Section Milford, Conn., per Gus. Langner, list 14	2.50
Mo. State Com., net proceeds on sale of "Tragic Pages"	.88
Rhode Island State Com., per B. F. Keinard	18.25
H. Schaefer, Denver, Col., per T. A. Hickey	5.00
Section Denver, Col., per T. A. Hickey.	5.87
Section Russell Gulch, Col., per T. A. Hickey	4.25
John Werzinger, Waterbury, Conn	1.00
Louis Christensen, Seattle, Wash	.50
Total	$179.42

HENRY KUHN, Secretary.

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Furniture Fire Insurance.
Organized 1872. Membership 10,000.
Principal Organization, New York and Vicinity.
OFFICE: 64 East Fourth street. Office hours, daily, except Sundays and holidays from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.
BRANCHES: Yonkers, Troy, Binghamton, Gloversville, Elmira, Albany, Oneida, N. Y. Paterson, Newark, Elizabeth, South River, Passaic and Trenton, N. J. Manchester, N. H. Adams, Boston, Holyoke, Springfield, Mass. New Haven, Waterbury, Meriden, Hartford and Bridgeport, Conn. Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Allegheny, Luzern, Altoona, Pa. Chicago, Ill. Cleveland, Ohio.
For addresses of the Branch-bookkeepers, see "Vorwärts." 239

H. B. SALISBURY,
COUNSELOR AT LAW, 320
30 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK CITY.
Office Workingmen's Coop. Insur. Association. Hours: 9 to 5, except Saturdays.

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Graduate of the University of Berlin,
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OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 61 Beekman street, N. Y.

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS—Secretary, Robert Bandlow, 193 Champlain street, Cleveland, O.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—National Executive Committee—Secretary, George Moore, 61 Ryde street, Montreal.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—147 East 23rd street, New York City. (The party's literary agency.)

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

To the Members of the Socialist Labor Party and the Friends of the Cause.

On Monday, July 10th, at about midnight, an armed gang of ruffians, organized by the "Volkszeitung," tried to seize the office of the Party, and the offices of the Party organs. They were beaten back, the paraphernalia of the Party organization are in safe hands. We shall work right along. But, besides other moneys belonging to the Party, the "Volkszeitung" has now in hand a large sum for PEOPLE subscriptions paid in advance, which, as a matter of course, we shall fill; they are also making every attempt to intercept THE PEOPLE mail, and thus they get more money belonging to the Party, and intended for the Party press. All of this puts us in a a position of temporary financial embarrassment. Hence we feel compelled to call upon you, individually and collectively, to give all aid within your power, and give it quickly.

The initial expenditures for setting up a new office are rather large. Do all you can to extend the subscription list of THE PEOPLE published by the National Executive Committee, S. L. P., at 61 Beekman street, Room 305, New York City.

Indulgence is asked for inability to attend to correspondence for a few days until matters are again straightened out.

HENRY KUHN,
National Secretary,
61 Beekman street,
New York City.

DONATIONS TO THE PEOPLE.

Previously acknowledged	$532.84
Ed. Loewenthal, Jersey City, N. J.	10.00
David Goldstein, Boston, Mass.	5.00
New Jersey State Committee	20.00
Virginia State Committee	7.00
Section Richmond, Va., S. L. P.	3.00
A. P. S., City	2.00
John W. Badger, Boston, Mass.	1.00
Militant Proletarian, Paterson, N. J.	4.00
Collected through Section Yonkers, N. Y.	12.00
Frank Gayer, Collinsville, Ill.	1.00
Section Hartford, Conn., S. L. P.	20.00
Br. 1, Section Deroit, Mich., S. L. P.	10.00
M. Meyer, Detroit, Mich.	3.00
P. Friesema, Jr., Detroit, Mich.	2.00
A. P. Huels, Stoneboro, Pa.	.50
R. F. Keinard	5.00
Fred. Roberts, Whitinsville, Mass.	1.00
Local 10, S. T. & L. A., New Bedford, Mass.	5.00
Section Pueblo, Colo., S. L. P.	7.50
B. Bornstein, Newark, N. J.	1.00
B. O'Toole, City	.50
Arthur Sorensen, Brooklyn, N. Y.	5.00
Progressive Lithographers, Local 170, S. T. & L. A.	5.00
H. Hermansen, City	2.00
Archie Jarrold, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00
John Cook, City	1.00
F. A. Leise, So. Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00
P. K. Leise, So. Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00
W. H. Wherry, So. Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00
Garnet Futvoye, Kansas City, Mo.	1.00
Walter Engel, Kansas City, Mo.	2.00
C. M. Howard, Kansas City, Mo.	2.00
Collected at meeting of D. A. 4, S. T. & L. A.	12.00
Gus. Martin, Pascoag, R. I.	5.00
Wm. Wasmuth, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00
J. H. Finn, Lynn, Mass.	1.00
I. Dubin, City	1.00
B. Bakerman, City	1.00
Collected at meeting of the 12th A. D.:	
Julius Hammer	5.00
Victoria Hammer	1.00
L. L.	1.00
Morris Sapir	.50
M. Solomon	.50
M. Darmstandler	.25
Fred. Koettgen, Paterson, N. J.	2.00
Jacob Schmitter, Paterson, N. J.	.50
Henry Pohl, Paterson, N. J.	2.00
Collected at Section St. Louis, Mo., meeting	7.00
Elliot C. Harding, Vineyard Haven, Mass.	1.00
Section and City Central Committee of New Britain, Conn.	7.00
Frank Beyer, Cleveland, Ohio	1.00
Wm. Meyer, Cleveland, Ohio	.50
Jas. Matthews, Cleveland, Ohio	5.00
Frank Erben, Cleveland, Ohio	.50
Socialist Progressive Club, Paterson, N.	20.00
through G. Melia, J. Biso, A. Hamil, C. Ball, J. Jackow, L. Beltz, Chris. McGuire, E. Wylie, J. C. Duff, J. Levine, Wm. McCullough, A. Goldberg, J. Berger, A. Tevans, J. Hand, A. Levitt, Wm. Devlin, J. Canova, E. Rauer, E. Landgraaf, C. Magnett.	
W. Richards, Peekskill, N. Y.	.75
Oscar Lent, Peekskill, N. Y.	.50
16th Assembly Dist., New York	5.00
Collected through 16th A. D., New York.	10.00
B. Hang, Pencoyd, Pa.	3.00
Ludwig Erickson, Montclair, N. J.	5.00
Dr. H. S. Aley, Lincoln, Neb.	1.00
Fred. Herman, Lincoln, Neb.	1.00
S. J. Herman, Lincoln, Neb.	.50
H. Ittig, Lincoln, Neb.	.50
Members of the reorganized Section of Borough of Richmond	11.00
Section Buffalo, N. Y.	10.00
J. Olcovich, Seattle, Wash.	5.00
Emil P. Johnson, Seattle, Wash.	1.00
Collected through Section Seattle, Wash.	1.15
Section Rockville, Conn.	5.00
Carl Nolte, New Castle, Pa.	.50
Total	$811.99

National Executive Committee.

Meeting held July 25th, with L. Sanial in the chair. The financial report for the week ending July 22d, showed receipts $144.28; expenditures, $125.34.

The mail of the past week has been heavy with communications from State Committees, Sections and individual comrades denouncing the frustrated attempt of the "Volkszeitung" to capture the Party organization for its own uses; the Massachusetts State Committee, upon first report of the trouble, decided to have nothing to do with the "Volkszeitung's" party. Other Party organizations then followed in rapid succession. A complete list of the Party organizations that have taken action in the matter by resolution or otherwise will be found elsewhere in these columns. The mass of the correspondence showed that the Party is as solid as a rock the country over and that there are only a few spots that seem to need attention. One of these seems to be Chicago from where a resolution was received together with an editorial of the local organ, the "Worker's Call." After a thorough discussion of the matter, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, A printed copy of a certain "Resolution," published in the Chicago "Workers' Call" of July 22d, under the head, "The Party Crisis," purporting to have been adopted by Section Chicago, S. L. P., on July 18th, and signed Jas. S. Smith, secretary, Jno. Collins, chairman, was received at this office by the National Secretary in an envelope bearing the stamp of the "Workers' Call," and, contrary to common usage, without any statement whatever, by the said Section's Central Committee of the circumstances attending the adoption of the said "Resolution," and

WHEREAS, We are thus left in doubt as to whether the resolution in question was adopted by a general vote of the membership of the Section, or by the Central Committee thereof, in accordance with instructions given by their respective constituents to the delegates composing it, or by the said delegates without any such instructions; and

WHEREAS, In the preamble to the said "Resolution," it is both falsely and absurdly assumed that Section Greater New York is in a state of anarchy; also, that the National Executive Committee, six members of which, out of seven, were recently elected by an overwhelming majority of the membership of the said Section, has suddenly collapsed and is practically non-existent; and this at a time when the N. E. C., so far as known, is overwhelmingly sustained by the referendum vote of the Party on the very question which the "Volkszeitung" conspirators attempted to settle by fraud and violence, and

WHEREAS, The authors of the "Resolution" then proceed to demand that the whole Party place itself also, forthwith, in a state of anarchy by "withholding all official recognition" of the National Executive Committee until the Party, in such state of anarchy, shall have decided upon certain propositions made by the said authors, not according to the provisions of the constitution, but according to the methods which they and the "Workers' Call," as self-constituted saviors and supreme authorities, deem fit to substitute for the said provisions; and

WHEREAS, This Committee, constitutionally elected, has always enforced and will continue, during its constitutional existence, to honestly and rigorously enforce the constitution of the Party, as well as its platform, tactics, discipline and all constitutional decisions; it has always given and will ever be ready to give any information upon any Party matter of interest to any Section; it has always and will ever be ready to submit to a general vote any proposition presented in accordance with the provisions of the constitution, including the removal of its own members; it has always been and will ever be ready to defend from all assailants, pretenders, saviors and hungry buzzards generally, the property good name, integrity and interests of the Party; Therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the National Secretary is hereby instructed to communicate with the legal officers of Section Chicago, to the end of ascertaining the exact situation thereof, so that this committee may act in the matter with full knowledge and absolute justice.

That a copy of these presents be sent to the said officers, not only for their own consideration, but for the consideration and consequent action of the whole membership of Section Chicago.

Ordered to be published in THE PEOPLE'S report of the proceedings of the N. E. C.

The matter of H. Stahl was then taken up. He had absented himself from the last three meetings of the N. E. C. and since it had come to the notice of the N. E. C. that he has been suspended as a member of the Party by Section New York for traitorous action in connection with the abortive coup d'état of the "Volkszeitung," and since, moreover, he has taken office in the "Volkszeitung's" party, the secretary was instructed to issue a call for nominations to fill the vacancy thus created.

W. L. Brower, the General Secretary of the S. T. & L. A., sent word that the national convention of that body will be held on September 18th, and asked that the N. E. C. take steps to have the S. L. P. represented. Resolved to issue a call for nominations for one delegate, such nominations to close on Wednesday, August 16th. Brower also stated that the convention would be held either in New York or Philadelphia.

Section Lynn, Mass., asked that the N. E. C. prevail upon the S. T. & L. A. to send an organizer to Lynn. Resolved to communicate with the G. E. B. of the Alliance.

Report was received that Section New Haven, Conn., had recently elected a State Committee hostile to the Party and in sympathy with the "Volkszeitung's" crew of would-be Party destroyers. These reports were verified by the fact that this committee decided to recognize the "Volkszeitung's" party. Said committee, having thus placed itself outside of the S. L. P., it was resolved to reorganize the old State Committee as holding over, except such members thereof as have also, by their action, placed themselves outside of the Party. Resolved further, that the holdover State Committee be authorized to at once take in hand the reorganization of Section New Haven and to see to it that a new State Committee be elected after such reorganization.

Section St. Louis, Mo., reported the expulsion of Joseph Voelker, August Valtmeyer, Albert Koch and August Lammermann; section Tacoma, Wash., reported the expulsion of George E. Boomer, report of which had been sent before, but failed to arrive.

Section Yonkers, N. Y., sent an amendment to the proposition of Section Pittsburg, Pa. It was ordered printed at the proper time, together with another amendment submitted by Section Chicago. Section Clinton, Iowa, asked for a new charter which was granted.

The following Sections reported their vote on the question of severing all connections with the Volkszeitung Publishing Association: Rockville, Conn., No. 1, 15 for, none against; South Norwalk, Conn., 10 for, 3 against; Tacoma, Wash., 13 for, none against; Schenectady, N. Y., 10 for, none against; Plainfield, N. J., 12 for, none against; Denver, Colo., 45 for, none against; Holyoke, Mass., No. 1, 14 for, none against; Hamilton, O., 14 for, none against; Evansville, Ind., 12 for, none against; Indianapolis, Ind., 30 for, none against; New Britain, Conn., 43 for, none against; Holyoke, Mass., No. 2, 12 for, none against; Pueblo, Colo., 26 for, none against; Lawrence, Mass., 21 for, none against; Richmond, Ind., 10 for, none against; Rockvale, Colo., 12 for, none against; Williamsburg, Colo., 11 for, none against; Olathe, Colo., 13 for, none against; Russell Gulch, Colo., 18 for, none against; Grand Junction, Colo., 10 for, none against; Montrose, Colo., 2 for, none against; Yonkers, N. Y., 20 for, none against; Pittsburg, Kans., 14 for, none against; Detroit, Mich., 36 for, none against; Los Angeles, Cal., 43 for, none against; Hartford, Conn., 19 for, none against; Passaic County, N. J., 44 for, 15 against; San Jose, Cal., 20 for, none against; Pawtucket, R. I., 13 for, none against; Wooley, Wash., 8 for, none against; Richmond Co., N. Y., 13 for, none against.

JOHN J. KINNEALLY,
Recording Secretary.

TO THE SECTIONS OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

Comrades:—You are hereby called upon, in accordance with Art. IV, Sec. 5, of the National Constitution, to make nominations for one delegate to represent the Socialist Labor Party at the National Convention of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, to be held on September 18th, 1899, either at New York or Philadelphia. The nominations made must be sent to the undersigned on or before Wednesday, August 16, 1899, on which day they shall close.

Organizers of Sections are called upon to bring this before the next regular meeting of their respective Sections and report nominations made without delay.

By order of the National Executive Committee, S. L. P.

HENRY KUHN, Secretary.

TO THE SECTIONS OF GREATER NEW YORK.

Comrades:—You are hereby called upon to make nominations for one member of the National Executive Committee to fill vacancy caused by the treacherous desertion of H. Stahl, who has taken office in the "Volkszeitung's" party. The nominations must be in on Tuesday, Aug. 15, 1899, and will close on that day.

By order of the National Executive Committee, S. L. P.,

HENRY KUHN, Secretary.

NEW JERSEY.

THE STATE COMMITTEE, S. L. P., met at 76 Springfield avenue, Newark, Sunday, July 15, Comrade Maguire elected chairman. Communications were read from the several Sections and Branches and filed. Credentials from Hudson County, sending William Bucksath as delegate to committee vice Herrschaft, whose term expired, were read. Comrade Carless moved the credentials be referred back to Hudson Section, as the delegate had stated to him that he was opposed to the National Executive Committee of the Party and in favor of the Slobodin Committee. Comrade Herrschaft also protested against seating Bucksath, stating there were charges now pending against him in Section Hudson County. Bucksath said that if he was refused his seat that five branches would leave the Section. Richter said that he, too, was in favor of the Slobodin Committee. On vote being taken, the credentials were referred back to Hudson County Section. Maguire, Carless and May in favor, and Richter against; Weigel, Secretary of Committee, had not yet put in an appearance, although an hour and a half after the time of meeting. The next communication considered was from the National Secretary Henry Kuhn, 61 Beekman street, New York, stating the situation in reference to the Party press and need of funds. Secretary Weigel here arrived and took part in the discussion by first inquiring as to the manner the letter came before the committee. He had received a similar one, and as it was not addressed to him as secretary of the State Committee of the Socialist Labor Party of New Jersey and with the official letter heading of the Party, he did not think the committee should consider it. Maguire said we had been beating about the bush long enough, by and bye the secretary would want rose-tinted paper, etc. The question before the committee was simple: the National Committee were in an emergency and needed funds; every member of the Committee knew the situation well and should now act at once; he was in favor of sending every dollar in the treasury to their aid. On inquiring, the treasurer stated there was about $40.00 in the treasury. Weigel said we needed all of the money in this State. Carless moved that $20 be donated to the National Committee. Weigel amended that $30 be sent to the N. E. C. and this Committee be given due stamps for the amount. Carless, May and Maguire opposed the amendment; Weigel made a long speech about the Executive and Referendum, his right to criticize and that the whole matter should be submitted to general vote. Richter said, an independent position should be taken by this Committee and no money be sent or stamps purchased of either body. Carless said it was true we had need for every dollar we could raise for the agitation in this State, yet at this juncture more good would be done by sustaining the Party press and upholding the National Committee. What was the situation, the Party was responsible for each subscriber to THE PEOPLE getting the paper that was paid for; here steps in a crowd of usurpers who, having the control of the publishing affairs of the Party, the money from the subscribers, etc., and in order to run the Party organs to suit their special interests, set up a bogus committee in violation of the constitution of the Party, which requires that the N. E. C. shall be elected by the referendum votes of all the Sections in Greater New York. These fellows should be stamped out, and the way to do it was to sustain the N. E. C. with all the means at our command. As to what Comrade Weigel said about referendum vote, his right to criticize and for us to go slow, etc., what had that to do with the matter? Who is it that is opposed to the referendum vote? Is it not the "Volkszeitung" Party? Who is it that can't stand criticism? Why, the "Volkszeitung" German Socialists—they are above it. Comrade May stated that what Comrade Weigel stated as to the whole question was before the Party for a general vote was not so, as the only question to decide by such vote now was the severing the connection of the Party press and the Publishing Association. Maguire said the whole matter could be summed up in a few words, although every conceivable effort had been used to confuse, mislead and sidetrack the subject. First, the National Convention of 1896 endorsed the S. T. & L. A., also the tactics pursued by THE PEOPLE in dealing with the fakirs by an overwhelming vote; the same is approved by the referendum vote of the whole Party, and at our last State Convention every one of you here on this Committee were emphatic in upholding that position, none more so than yourself, Comrade Weigel; why this change of front? what influences are there at work? Are we to understand that when the term German Socialist is used, it is meant Germans first and Socialists or anything else afterwards? Now, I am a Socialist, first and last. The attention of the Publishing Association was called to its luke-warm manner of upholding the Party tactics, etc.; this brought on a controversy culminating in a call for a general vote to decide the question. This association, seeing that the Party was against them, made a proposition to cancel their contract. This is done with a view to having the Party not take a vote on the question; failing in this, they upset the regular order of affairs and set up a new N. E. C. of their own and make new contracts for the future. Now, if they are in the right or in the majority, why should they fear a general vote? Comrade Richter says we should take an "independent position" that is to become cowardly neutrals in the matter; sit on the fence until the clouds roll by; no, we will take the stand of militant Socialists and fight for the right. The Weigel amendment was lost, and the motion to donate $20.00 carried. Maguire, of Passaic; Carless, of Essex; May, of Union, in favor; Weigel, of Mercer, against; Richter angry and not voting; Hudson not represented. The Secretary was also instructed to communicate only with H. Kuhn, Nat'l Secretary.

MATT MAGUIRE.

NEW YORK.

SECTION GREATER NEW YORK.—The last meeting of the General Committee took place on July 22, at 475 Pearl street. Comrades Henry Kuhn and Justus Ebert presided. Minutes of previous meeting adopted as read with the modification that "comrades are called upon to protest against the receiving of the bogus PEOPLE, published by the "Volkszeitung," to the Postmaster," not to the Postmaster General.

The Committee on Credentials reports favorably on the following: New York—1st, 3d, and 5th A. D.'s: A Cullen; 21st A. D.: G. W. Boettger; 23d and 33d A. D.'s: C. Fulling, instead of L. Malkiel. Report concurred in and delegates seated. 15 new members were admitted.

CORRESPONDENCE. — National Secretary Kuhn calls for a general vote on the candidacy of Peter Fiebiger for the N. E. C., he being the only candidate. The Organizer was instructed to proceed accordingly.

The 16th A. D. and the 34th and 35th A. D.'s prefer charges against various members for supporting the bogus General Committee.

Organizer Abelson prefers charges against those who signed the "Call" in the "Volkszeitung" for a meeting of the bogus General Committee. It decided to strike off the names of Wm. Rowe and Wallenschlager from the list, as they went to that meeting through a misunderstanding and were indignant at its illegal proceedings. Referred to the Grievance Committee. All these stand suspended by the action of the last meeting of the General Committee.

Julius Hammer of the 12th A. D. prefers charges against Havidon, of the same district, for stating that he still stays in the Party, in order to work from the inside for a union with the Debsites. Referred to the Grievance Committee. Resolved to suspend him pending the trial.

James Allman sends in his resignation from the Party. He writes that he is opposed to the Party's tactics and believes the Debsites are the American Party. Resolved to refer this letter to the Executive Committee with instructions to investigate Allman's present status in the Section.

The Excelsior Literary Society sends 50 complimentary tickets for its festival on July 29th, at Fort Wendell's Park. The society is 69 strong and faithful to the S. L. P. and its press. Accepted with thanks.

REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Preparations for the Cooper mass meeting are being pushed with vigor. 20,000 hand bills, 30,000 leaflets on the trolley strike, and 500 posters are being distributed. 500 copies of De Leon's "What Means this Strike?" will be on hand for sale at the meeting, also Hickey's "Tragic Pages." A Committee, consisting of Comrades S. Klein, Deutsch, M. Eckstein, Kleinberger, Rosenblath and Laffey, was appointed to have charge of the sale of these pamphlets. The following organizations report on their work for the meeting: New York—1st, 3d and 5th, 2d, 4th, 6th and 10th, 8th, 9th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 16th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 23d, 26th, 28th, 30th, 32d and 33d, and the 34th and 35th Assembly Districts, and Branch 8 (Bohemian). Brooklyn—3d, 9th and 6th Wards, 7th (Branch 1 and 2), 5th, 6th, 17th, 21st (Br. 2 and 3), and 20th Assembly Districts, and the American and Danish Branches.

Comrade Sanial will preside at the meeting; De Leon, Hanford and Keep will be the speakers, and Comrade Murphy will open the meeting.

The Section is in poor financial condition. Subdivisions are urged to make collections and donations. Members should push the sale of agitation stamps among sympathizers. The delegates from the 34th and 35th A. D.'s report that their new organization has donated $10 to the Section.

PEOPLE — — — — — — — — — — SIX

The Executive Committee decided to confer with D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A., as to the advisability of securing joint headquarters for the Section and the District. Concurred in.

The organizer calls on Sub-divisions to send in their votes on the question of severance from the "Volkszeitung" as promptly as possible.

A collection was taken up for the Section. $15 were collected.

The Committee then proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing six months. The following were elected:

ORGANIZER—L. Abelson.
RECORDING SECRETARY—H. Simpson.
FINANCIAL SECRETARY—J. J. Kinneally.
TREASURER—E. Forbes.
CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—H. Kuhn, C. Fulling, J. Hammer, R. Katz, S. D. Cooper, A. Klein, A. C. Kihn.
COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS—H. Vogt, J. Ebert, J. Keveney.
DAILY PEOPLE COMMITTEE—E. Siff, P. Fiebiger, R. Glaser, H. Lightburn, H. Kuhn.
ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE—J. H. Sauter, J. Wright, J. Cullen, J. Hammer, Berdichevsky, Hyman, Rose Ash.
GRIEVANCE COMMITTEE—Luck, Hosman and Siff.
SECTION AUDITING COMMITTEE—J. Bernstein, H. Samuelson, J. Seidel.
NATIONAL AUDITING COMMITTEE—E. Forbes, S. Klein, R. Brandstetter.
SERGEANT-AT-ARMS—A. Gillhaus; assistants: J. Keep, C. Fulling.
DELEGATES TO D. A. 2, S. T. & L. A.—Smoliansky, Brandstetter, Ehrenpreis.
DELEGATES TO D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A.—Sanial, Keep, Hosman.

On request, Delegate Hugo Vogt gave a brief account of the legal proceedings taken against the pirates, who are vainly trying to rob the Party of its press. Various delegates reported of the difficulties their organizations had with the supporters of the "Volkszeitung" Publishing Association Annex.

Adjournment followed.

H. SIMPSON, Secretary.

WISCONSIN.

THE WISCONSIN STATE COMMITTEE has established a fund to be used in carrying on the Socialist agitation throughout the State. All contributions to this fund should be sent to the State Secretary, Frank R. Wilke, 1084 Tenth street, Milwaukee, Wis. All receipts will be published in the Party organ.

Previously acknowledged	$8.75
Jacob Fuhr, Milwaukee	.50
Henry Kullman, Milwaukee	.50
Louis Scheinbein, Milwaukee	.25
F. Rubringer, Milwaukee	.05
Krankenkasse, Branch 156, Milwaukee	5.00
Section Milwaukee	5.00
John Stephan, Milwaukee	.25
E. M. Rubringer, Milwaukee	.25
F. R. Wilke, Milwaukee	.50
Total	$21.05

Yours fraternally,
FRANK R. WILKE.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD, S. T. & L. A.

NEW YORK, July 20, 1899.

The regular meeting of the General Executive Board was held on the above date.

Members present: Vogt, Luck, Wilson, Murphy, Brower and Boudin; Vogt, chairman.

Owing to the suspension of the Assembly District, S. L. P., which Comrade Boudin is a member of, by the General Committeee of Section New York, and he failing to enroll in the district when it was reorganized, he was debarred from the sessions of the General Executive Board.

Communications:—

One from the State Committee of Texas recommending Comrade Mills as State Organizer for the S. T. & L. A. Received and filed.

One from Comrade Ella Cohen, Organizer of the State of New Jersey, giving an account of her trip to Philadelphia, Pa., and the antagonism shown by Barnes to the S. T. & L. A. Received and filed.

Another from Comrade Cohen in relation to the German Machinists of Newark. Action: Comrades Luck and Katz were appointed to visit this organization at their next meeting.

One from Comrade Pandorf, of Cincinnati, O., forwarding an application for charter for a Mixed Alliance of that city.

One from Comrade Spencer, of Vancouver, B. C., requesting that comrade be sent to that place. Action: Secretary instructed to confer with Comrade Kuhn, National Secretary, in relation to this matter.

One from Buena Vista, Pa., stating that the "Volkszeitung" had no sympathizers there. Received and referred to THE PEOPLE.

One from the miners of Clearfield Co., Pa., applying for a District Chrater.

One from the miners of East Greenville, O., applying for o local charter.

One from the Lasters' Union of Lynn, applying for a charter.

One from Kansas City, Mo., condemning the "Volkszeitung" followers for their attitude towards the Party. Received and referred to THE PEOPLE.

Communications were also received from Comrades Kerrigan, of Montreal, Can.; Richter, of Detroit, Mich.; Smith, of San Francisco, Cal.; Hoar, of Worcester, Mass.; McCullough, of Manchester, Va.; Hickey, of Pueblo, Col.; Dahly, of Seattle, Wash.; Smith, of New Bedford, Mass.; Usher, of Worcester, Mass.; Gaus, of Rockville, Conn.; Dyer, of Boston, Mass.; Pierce, of Vienna, Va.; Curran, of Providence, R. I.; Keller, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Dugan, of Moline, Ill.; Myer, of Detroit, Mich.; Bannon, of Ausonia, Conn.; Kroll, of Providence, R. I.; also from Houtzdale, Pa.; Elizabeth, N. J.; Rochester, N. Y.; Weehawken, N. J.; Attleboro, Mass.; York, Pa.; Paterson, N. J.; Erie, Pa.; Coultersville, Pa.; Lima, O.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Pascoag, R. I.; London, Ont.; Brisben, Pa.; Yonkers, N. Y.; College Point, N. Y.; Fall River, Mass., and Bloomfield, N. J., asking information, forwarding dues, etc.

The following charters were granted:

Textile Workers, Fall River, Mass.
Mixed Alliance, Seattle, Wash.
Machinists, Bloomfield, N. J.
Waterford Weavers, Blackstone, Mass
Mixed Alliance, Cincinnati, O.
Furniture Varnishers, N. Y. City.
Lasters' Union, Lynn, Mass.
Mixed Alliance, San Antonio, Texas.
Morocco Glazers, Lynn, Mass.
Miners' Alliance, East Greenville, O.
Clearfield County Miners' District Alliance, Houtzdale, Pa.

The Secretary was instructed to notify the National Executive Committee, S. L. P., to elect delegates to the next Convention of the S. T. & L. A., which will convene on the third Monday in September, 1899.

The following votes on place to hold our next convention were received:

L. A. 239, Coulterville, Pa., for Philadelphia, Pa.
L. A. 78, Phila., Pa., for Philadelphia, Pa.
D. A. 8, Boston, Mass., for Philadelphia, Pa.
D. A. 12, Phila., Pa., for Philadelphia, Pa.
L. A. 34, Newark, N. J., for Philadelphia, Pa.
L. A. 229, Hawk Run, Pa., for Phila., Pa.
L. A. 3, Minneapolis, Minn., for N. Y. City, N. Y.
L. A. 19, N. Y. City, for N. Y. City, N. Y.
L. A. 25, N. Y. City, for N. Y. City, N. Y.
L. A. 83, N. Y. City, for N. Y. City, N. Y.
L. A. 149, N. Y. City, for N. Y. City, N. Y.
L. A. 170, N. Y. City, for N. Y. City, N. Y.
L. A. 298, N. Y. City, for N. Y. City, N. Y.
L. A. 2394, Brooklyn, N. Y., for N. Y. City, N. Y.
L. A. 1563, N. Y. City, for N. Y. City, N. Y.
D. A. 7, N. Y. City, for N. Y. City, N. Y.
D. A. 49, N. Y. City, for N. Y. City, N. Y.

WM. L. BROWER, Gen'l Sec'y.

You Strikers and Workers on Street Railways!

(Continued from Page 1.)

YOU PASSANGERS ON STREET RAILWAYS!

This is not addressed to successful business men, nor to unsuccessful confidence men. Neither to bankers nor to burglars; neither to stockholders nor to bunco-steerers, do I appeal. Nor do I seek to purify the mbrality of lawyers, or to cure of their folly those who must inevitably fall under in trying to get on top.

I speak to you, working people, who ride on the street railways. You salt of the earth. To you a word.

On your way to work in the morning, no matter whence you come or whither you go, on all the street railways you meet the same conditions. Crowded cars, no seat; or if a seat, crowded to discomfort or suffocation, by great luck perhaps a strap to hang to. You have from a half hour to an hour's ride under these conditions in the morning. No chance to read your paper. No opportunity to converse with an acquaintance. Nothing but aggravations almost beyond the limit of endurance. As a result you reach your place of employment disgruntled, ill-tempered and fatigued for the day before the day's work is begun. At night you take another dose of the same nauseous medicine on your way home. So six days a week.

On Sunday, if you take a trip to any of the summer resorts for a breath of fresh air you must submit to the same treatment. A ride which of itself should be a pleasure is made unpleasant and disagreeable almost beyond endurance by overcrowded cars.

Now, you working people, did you ever think of the reasons for these things? They are easily to be seen. You know that if there are not enough cars in the world, there are lots of workingmen able and willing to build more; plenty, also, of men who wish to run cars. Why, then, does not the company put on more cars?

For just one reason. They get the same fare from you whether you have a seat or not. If the company can make you crowd five or six on a seat and then make twenty of you stand up, each car will carry two carloads of passengers and not only the cost of equipment but the cost of labor will be just one-half of what it would otherwise be. It is simply a case of the company making money by skinning you. How do you like it?

Do you begin to see that you are interested in this trolley fight and in the street railway question generally? Do you know that if the people (that's you, you working people who are a majority of the whole population) owned and operated these railways, they would run enough cars to give seats to all passengers. You would not run street cars to skin the public, for you are the only public that is entitled to any consideration, and there would be no object in your robbing yourselves.

How to get that public ownership?

Read the above to the trolleymen. With them go into the Socialist Labor Party, work for the Socialist Labor Party, vote the ticket of the Socialist Labor Party.

And the benefit to you will not stop with the street car question. You are exploited by your boss every day you work in his shop just exactly as, and often to a greater extent than, the trolley-men are. The Socialist Labor Party will help each of you to get higher wages and shorter hours in the same way that it will the trolley-men.

All of you workingmen who ride on street railways are concerned in the welfare of the conductors and motormen.

If they are discharged for joining unions, you will be discharged for joining trade unions. If the police force can be used to club them into submission, the same can be done with you.

Have you printers and tailors and cigarmakers forgotten how many times your pickets have been arrested when you had a strike on.

The same police force that clubs trolleymen now will club you later when you are on strike, and with increased efficiency for the training they are getting.

See to it that the police force is under your control.

Do your part. Work for Socialism now while you may do so peaceably. If you do not take advantage of your vote to better your condition now, some day you will find it taken away from you, and will discover that there is nothing left save a resort to force. You know what that would mean when your enemies control the police force and the military.

Vote the Socialist Labor Party ticket, capture the political powers, control the physical forces of society, and then, if there must be a fight, the dead will be on the other side.

Workingmen, destroy capitalism, or capital